THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 73. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Liberated France.

"Ratting" in the Dynasty.

Napoleon at His Prison.

THE FALL OF TOUL.

The Courageous Garrison Succumbs at Last—The Town and Its History.

A telegram from Berlin announces that the of the capture of Toul was made public in that city last evening, and this morning the report is fully confirmed by another despatch which states that the surrender took place at sunset yesterday. Several days ago the surrender of Toul was announced with a great flourish by the papers not connected with the Associated Press; but, like all their "great beats," the news proved to be bogus.

On Friday, August 12, Marshal MacMahon abandoned Nancy, which was immediately taken possession of by the Prussians. The French retreated to Toul, which is 12 miles west of Nancy, and it was expected that they would make a stand there, as the fortress would afford a rallying point for MacMahon's demoralized army. But this demoralization had become too great, and MacMahon, leaving in Toul as large a force as it would conveniently shelter, continued his retreat toward Chalons. A portion of the Crown Prince's army was detached to besiege the place, but this was soon withdrawn, and the task allotted to the Landwehr and a powerful siege train. The garrison made a vigorous resistance and frequently indulged in a sortie, but, although they held the Prussians at bay and frequently inflicted serious loss upon them in repelling their assaults, they did not succeed in dislodging the enemy, and the fall of the fortress was merely a question of time.

Toul, whose heroic and protracted resistance to the enemy presents a fitting parallel to the grand defense of Strasburg, is one of the oldest cities of Europe, and is mentioned by Julius Cæsar under the name of Tullum. It sustained, from the earliest ages, a military reputation, and was attacked by all invaders. Goths, Burgundians, Franks, and Huns ravaged and devastated it in turn. After the barbarians came the feudal lords of the middle ages, with whom there was constant war, and lastly the bishops and the burgesses quarrelled for two hundred years until the seventeenth century, when it was transferred from the Count of Champagne to the French crown. During all this period it was considered a military post of great value, and it was finally fortified by Vauban. But the more formidable defenses of Metz, which is thirty miles distant, in an E. N. E. direction, have latterly dwarfed its fortifications and impaired its importance as a strategic point.

The city is situated on the left bank of the Moselle, 12 miles west of Nancy, on the line of the railroad from Paris to Strasburg. At the outbreak of the war it had a population of about 9000 souls, and manufactures of lace, calico, and hardware of some importance. There is a chalybeate spring in the neighborhood. In addition to an arsenal and cavalry and infantry barracks, Toul possesses a Gothic Cathedral of the fifteenth century, with two towers, a magnificent grand entrance and a beautiful oriel window. This cathedral is regarded as one of the architectural wonders of France.

LIBERATED FRANCE.

Victor Hugo on the Great Change.

The first number of the Paris *Rappel*, on its reappearance after three weeks of suspension, prints, under the heading "La Debacle," a fragment of rhetorical and prophetical denunciation against the Empire at once so characteristic of its author and so admirable in its fiery volubility and indignant imagery that at the present moment our readers may, perhaps, thank us for its reproduction:—

"There will be an awakening! Thanks to the suppression of the right of public meeting, thanks to the suppression of the press, thanks to the suppression of free speech, of liberty, and of truth—suppressions of which the result has been to permit anything and everything to M. Bonaparte, but which have had also the effect of stamping with nullity all his acts, without exception—thanks, we say, to this stifling of all remonstrance and all exposure, no thing, no man, no fact, wears its true likeness, nor bears its true name. M. Bonaparte's crime is not crime; it is called necessity; M. Bonaparte's highway robbery is not highway robbery, it is called defense of order; M. Bonaparte's thefts are not thefts, they are called measures of State; M. Bonaparte's murders are not murders, they are called public safety; M. Bonaparte's accomplices are not malefactors, they are called magistrates, senators, and councillors of State; M. Bonaparte's adversaries are not soldiers of law and justice, they are called agrarian butchers, demagogues, and spoliators. In the eyes of France, in the eyes of Europe, the 2d of December is still masked. What I write is nothing else than a hand put forth from the darkness to pluck off its mask.

"Come, we are going to expose the triumph of order; we are going to depict this vigorous, settled, stable Government, which has on its side a mob of paltry fellows with more ambition than shoes, handsome dandies and hideous beggars; supported at the Bourse by Fould the Jew, and in the church by Montalembert the Catholic; esteemed by women who aspire to the stews, and men who aspire to the prefecture; supported by a coalition of prostitutions; giving galas; making cardinals; wearing white ties, gloves in lemon color, like Morny; blacked as bright as Maupas; new-brushed like Persigny; rich, elegant, smart, gilded, brushed, gay, born in a swamp of blood.

"Yes, there will be an awakening! Yes, there will be an arising from that torpor which, for such a people, is disgrace; and when France is awakened, when she opens her eyes, when she distinguishes, when she sees what she has before her and beside her, she will recoil, that France, with a shudder of affright, from the misbegotten monster who has dared to espouse her in the dark, and whose bed she has shared. Then the last hour will strike.

"The skeptic smiles and insists, saying, "Have no hope. This Government, according to you, is the disgrace of France. Granted; this disgrace has friends at the Bourse. Have no hope. You are poets and dreamers if you have hope. Only look—public meeting, press, intelligence, free speech, thought, all that was liberty, has vanished. Yesterday it all moved, stirred, lived; to-day it is petrified. Well, folks are content; they put up with the petrifaction, they make the best of it, they get a profit out of it, they live on the top of it, just as usual. Society goes on, and plenty of honest people like it. Why do you want this situation to change? Why do you want this situation to end? Don't deceive yourself; this is solid, this is stable, this is the present and the future.

"We are in Russia. The Neva is frozen. Iron houses are building, heavy carriages rolling, on its back. It is no longer water, it is rock. Passengers come and go on that marble which was a river. A town springs up; streets are planned, shops opened. They sell, buy, drink, eat, sleep; they light fires on that water. They can venture anything and everything. Have no fear; do whatever you please—laugh, dance—the firm ground is not so solid. Truly, it rings beneath the foot like granite. Hurrah for winter! hurrah for the ice! here we have them set in for all eternity. And look at the sky—is it day? is it night? A wan and sickly light trails along the snow; it looks as though the sun were dying.

"No, thou shalt not die, Liberty! One of those days, at the moment when it is least dreamed of, at the very hour when thou shalt have been most profoundly forgotten, thou shalt arise, O splendor. On a sudden we shall see that day-star, thy face, rise from the ground and flame at the horizon. Upon all that snow, upon all that ice, upon that hard white plain, upon that water turned to stone, upon all that monstrous winter, thou shalt launch thy golden arrow, thy burning and shining radiance—heat, life, life! And, then, listen. Hear ye that sullen noise; hear ye that deep and formidable cracking groan! It is the breaking up; it is the Neva crumbling; it is the river resuming its course; it is the living water, joyous and terrible as it heaves and breaks the dead and hideous ice. It was granite, you said; see, it melts like glass. It is the breaking up; I tell you it is truth coming back; it is progress beginning again; it is humanity putting itself once more on the march, and sweeping up, tearing down, hurrying, bustling, mingling, and drowning in the waves, like the wretched, paltry furniture of a hovel, not only the brand-new empire of Louis Bonaparte, but all the constructions and all the works of the old everlasting despotism. See it all go by! It is vanishing forever. You will never set eye on it again. That book, half sunk, is the old code of iniquity; that woodwork going under, the throne; that other disappearing, the scaffold.

"And for this prodigious foundering—this supreme victory of life over death—what was needed? 'One glance of thine, O Sun; one ray of thine, O Liberty!'"

VICTOR HUGO.

His Address to the Germans—Severity Mingled with Kindness—Pathos and Bathos.

A portion of Victor Hugo's address to the Germans was received by cable a number of days ago. The full text has now been received by mail, and the following exordium, which is in Victor's best style, will be read with interest:—

Germans:—He who speaks to you is a friend.

Three years ago, from exile, I welcomed you to the Exposition of 1867 in your city.

What city?

Paris!

For Paris belongs not alone to us. Paris is as much yours as it is ours. Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, are your capitals. Paris is your centre. It is only at Paris that we can feel the heart of Europe palpitating. Paris is the city of cities—the city of mankind. Athens and Rome were: Paris is.

Paris is nothing more than an immense hospitality.

You return there to-day.

How?

As brothers, as you did three years ago?

No. As enemies.

Why?

What is this sinister misunderstanding?

Two nations have made Europe. These two nations are France and Germany. Germany is for the West what India is for the East, a kind of dignified grandmother. We venerate her. But what is passing and what is to be said? To-day this Europe which Germany has constructed by her expansion and France by her divergence, Germany wishes to overturn.

Is it possible?

Would Germany overturn Europe in destroying Paris?

Reflect.

Wherefore this invasion? Wherefore this savage effort against a brotherly people?

What have we done to you?

Does this war proceed from us? It was the empire which desired it; the empire which made it. The empire is dead. It is well.

We have nothing in common with the corpse.

It is of the past; we are of the future.

It was hate; we are sympathy.

It was treason; we are loyalty.

It was Capua and Gomorrah; we are France.

We are the French Republic, and have for our device "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity;" we write on our flag "United States of Europe." We are the same people as yourselves. We had Vercingetorix as you had Arminius. The same fraternal ray, the same sublime bond of union joins the German heart and the French soul.

This is so true that we shall say here:—

If, unfortunately, by your fatal error, you proceed to extreme violence; if you come to attack us in this august city confided in some manner by Europe to France; if you assault Paris we shall defend it to the last extremity; we shall fight with all our strength against you; but we declare we shall continue to be your brothers; and your wounded—do you know where we shall place them? In the palace of the nation. We shall assign the Tuileries in advance as a hospital for wounded Prussians. There will be the field hospital of your brave imprisoned soldiers, and it is there our women shall go to care for and succor them. Your wounded shall be our guests; we will treat them loyally, and Paris will receive them into her Louvre.

It is with this fraternity in our heart that we shall accept your war.

But Germans, what means this war? It is ended since the Empire is at an end. You have killed your enemy, who was also ours; what more do you desire?

You come to take Paris by force! But we have already offered it to you with love. Do not make a people close their doors who have always held out their hands to you. Be not deluded about Paris. Paris loves you, but Paris will fight you. Paris will fight you with all the formidable majesty of her glory and her mourning.

Paris, menaced by this brutal assault, may become terrible.

Jules Favre has told you eloquently, and we all repeat it, expect a desperate resistance.

The following paragraph, from the concluding portion, is too rare and rich to be omitted:—

At present you believe you have a last blow to strike. You rush upon Paris and take advantage of our noble army, deceived and betrayed, nearly all stretched dead on the battle-field, to throw your 700,000 soldiers, with all your machinery of war—your mitrailleuses, your steel cannons, your Krupp bullets, your Dreyse guns, your innumerable cavalry, your terrible artillery—on 300,000 citizens standing on their ramparts, on fathers defending their firesides, on a city full of trembling families; where there are wives, sisters, and mothers, and where, at this hour, I, who speak to you, have my two grandchildren, one of whom is at the breast.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

"Ratting" in the Dynasty.

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Post* writes to that journal in the following terms:—

The only members of the Bonaparte family who have shown the slightest dignity in their fall are the Emperor, Empress, and Princess Clothilde. Prince Napoleon may be a very clever scholar and judge of art, but his chief talents seem to lie in the direction of taking care of number one. At the first blush of danger his household treasures were packed up and packed off to his estate in Switzerland, in a manner which would lead lookers-on to imagine that the *fourgons* contained articles for the sick and wounded of the army. He coolly left his wife and child and other relatives in Paris, while on a diplomatic pretext, which blinded no one, he hurried off from Metz to Florence. Both by the French soldiers and the Italian populace Plon-Plon was ever scowled at with contempt, and he scarcely ventured to show himself to the public ever since he left Paris. His wife, when all was lost to the Bonapartes, quietly left Paris for Switzerland. She was the only member of the Imperial dynasty for whom the populace of Paris had the slightest regard, though the courage and self-respect maintained by the Empress, up to the very moment when she set out for Belgium in solitary dignity, excited the mingled pity and admiration of even her political enemies. As for the Corsican bravo—Prince Bonaparte—the hero of the affair at Auteuil, he quickly scented danger from afar, and, after organizing a corps of Corsican brigands to raise another Jacquerie in France, he went off to Belgium, where he must have added to the bitter humiliation of the fallen Emperor by snivelling over him at a railway station. The Princess Mathilde, on whom her good-natured cousin had showered wealth and honors, also in the hour of danger forgot every feeling of relationship and gratitude; and, instead of aiding and assisting the overtaxed and wearied Empress, she "bolted off" with nearly one hundred trunks of money and valuables to Dieppe, where she was arrested. Of course, when the Imperial family made a *sauve qui peut*, nobody could expect anything better from the crew of adventurers and flatterers, enriched by the foolish generosity and good nature of the Emperor, who, with all his faults, was never shabby or ungrateful to old friends.

At his utmost need, however, the Pietris, Cassagnacs, Lebœufs, Roukers, forsook the sinking ship, hoping to live long enough to batten on and discredit other rulers of brave but unfortunate France. Whatever may be the faults of the republican politicians of Paris, they are at least courageous, honest and consistent; ever ready to avow their opinions, and to suffer for them. Jules Favre and his friends have inherited a fearful legacy from Louis Napoleon, but, whatever betide, one can believe them when they swear never to despair of the republic.

NOMINATION FOR STATE SENATOR.—The Republican conferees of Montgomery, Delaware, and Chester counties met this afternoon at the Bingham House and nominated Mr. Henry S. Evans for State Senator. Delaware and Chester counties voted solid for Mr. Evans. Previous to a ballot being taken, the conferees of Montgomery county withdrew from the room, because the other conferees would not concede the nomination to their county.

SECOND EDITION

The Capture of Toul.

Progress of the Invasion

French Towns Destroyed

Circular from Count Bismarck

Wimpffen and the Emperor.

Toul Captured by the Prussians.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The French fortification of Toul, a few miles west of Nancy, was captured by the Prussians at sunset yesterday (Friday). The story of its surrender unconditionally on Wednesday last, which was returned to us from New York, was utterly without foundation.

The Orleans Scare.

TOURS, Sept. 23—Midnight.—No news has been received from Paris to-day. It appears that the scare at Orleans was totally unfounded. No Prussians have been there, as reported, though a small body of Uhlans had pressed forward as far as Pithiviers, twenty-three miles northeast of Orleans. On their approach to Pithiviers hundreds of people betook themselves to flight, believing that a large Prussian force was marching up. The town being thus left defenseless, a few Uhlans were enabled to make large requisitions without molestation. Another result of the scare was the needless cutting and destroying of the railway to protect Orleans, which, as it now appears, was not menaced at all. One regiment of Turcos is in Orleans.

The "Red" Flag at Lyons.

Three delegates from Lyons have arrived here to confer with the ministerial committee, and it is hoped that the troubles there will be settled immediately. The red flag is still flying at Lyons, and will remain until after the elections for the Constituent Assembly on the 2d of October.

Bismarck Drawing It Mild.

It is reported that Bismarck has issued another circular to the North German representatives in foreign countries concerning the war and the prospects of peace, which is conceived in much milder tones than have characterized his documents lately.

Destruction of French Villages.

ROUEN, Sept. 23—Evening.—Two small villages between Mezieres and Epinal have been burned by the Prussians. The inhabitants attempted to extinguish the flames, but the Prussians opened fire on them with artillery, compelling them to desist. The villages were entirely destroyed.

The Prussians have bombarded Mantes-la-Ville.

Wimpffen on the Sedan Surrender.

General de Wimpffen, in a recent letter, says that the Emperor surrendered in a very cowardly manner at Sedan. He (Wimpffen) proposed a movement which would have redeemed everything, but it was overruled at once.

Important Circular from Bismarck—Prussia Demands Only What is Necessary for her Future Defense.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The special correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* at Berlin telegraphs this day the following letter from Bismarck concerning the means and conditions of peace addressed to the North-German representatives abroad:—

MEAUX, Sept. 16.—Your Excellency is familiar with the circular which M. Jules Favre has addressed to the foreign representatives of France in the name of the men at present holding power in Paris, and who call themselves "*Le Gouvernement de la Defense Nationale.*" I have learned simultaneously that M. Thiers has entered upon a confidential mission to the foreign courts, and I may presume that he will endeavor on the one side to create a belief in the love for peace of the present Parisian Government, and on the other side will request the intervention of the neutral powers in favor of a peace which shall deprive Germany of the fruits of her victories, and for the purpose of preventing every basis of peace which would make the next attack of France on Germany more difficult.

We cannot believe in the sincerity of the desire of the present Parisian Government to make peace so long as it continues by its language and acts at home to excite the passions of the people and to increase the hatred and bitterness of a population stung by the sufferings of war, and to repudiate in advance every basis acceptable to Germany as unacceptable by France. By such a course it becomes impossible to make peace. The people should be prepared for peace by calm words and in terms corresponding to the gravity of the situation.

If we are to believe that negotiations with us for peace are honestly intended, the demand that we should conclude an armistice without any guarantees for our conditions of peace could be meant seriously only on the supposition that we lack military or political judgment, or are indifferent to the interests of Germany. Moreover, the hope entertained by the present rulers in Paris of a diplomatic or material intervention of the neutral powers in favor of France prevents the French nation from seeing the necessity of peace. When the French nation become convinced that as they have wantonly conjured up the war alone, and Germany has had to fight it out alone, they must also settle their account with Germany alone, they will soon put an end to their resistance, now surely unavailing.

It would be an act of cruelty to the French people by the neutral powers to permit the Parisian Government to nourish among the people hopes of intervention that cannot be realized, and thereby lengthen the contest.

We are far from any inclination to mix in the internal affairs of France. It is immaterial to us what kind of a government the French people shall formally establish for themselves. The government of the Emperor Napoleon has hitherto been the only one recognized by us. Our conditions of peace, with whatever government, legislating for the purpose we may have to negotiate with, are wholly independent of the question how or by whom the French nation is governed. They are prescribed to us by the nature of things, and by the law of self-defense against a violent and hostile neighbor.

The unanimous voice of the Germanic governments and the German people demands that Germany shall be protected by better boundaries than we have hitherto had against the dangers and violence we have experienced from all French governments for centuries. So long as France remains in possession of Strasburg and Metz, so long is its offensive strategically stronger than our defensive so far as all South Germany and North Germany on the left bank of the Rhine are concerned. Strasburg in the possession of France is a gate wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Germany, Strasburg and Metz obtain a defensive character.

In more than twenty wars we have never been the aggressors on France; and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by it. France, on the other hand, will regard any peace that may be made now as an armistice only, and, in order to avenge the present defeat, will attack us in the same quarrelsome and wanton manner as this year, as soon as it feels strong enough in its own resources or in foreign alliances.

In rendering it difficult for France, from whose initiative alone hitherto the disturbances of Europe have resulted, to resume the offensive, we at the same time act in the interest of Europe, which is that of peace. From Germany no disturbance of the European peace is to be feared. Although France had been trying to force the war upon us for four years, we, by our care and by restraining the feelings of our national self-respect so incessantly outraged by France, had prevented its occurrence. We mean now for our future safety to demand the price of our mighty efforts. We shall demand only that which we must have for our defense. Nobody will be able to accuse us of want of moderation if we insist upon this just and equitable demand.

Your Excellency will make these views your own, and advocate them in discussions.

BISMARCK.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Counter Revolution in Paris.

Firing in the Streets.

The Fall of Toul.

King William and Napoleon.

Their Interview at Sedan.

FROM EUROPE.

Rifle Firing in the Streets of Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 24—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram*).—A despatch from our correspondent at Ferrieres, near Paris, dated at 10 o'clock to-day, states that this morning rifle firing and cannonading were heard going on in the streets of Paris.

Another Fight in Progress.

On the 21st, it was distinctly observed from the heights that a conflict was in progress, but nothing could be learned in the way of details, or concerning the parties engaged.

A Threatened Revolution.

Later intelligence from Paris says that a revolution was threatened by the Red Republicans, who are furious against the present leaders.

The Hotel de Ville will probably be seized. Resistance to the revolution will probably be impossible.

The Capture of Toul.

Toul was captured by storm. The town was badly damaged.

Interview Between King William and Napoleon.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The *Times* this morning in the war correspondence has the following details of its meeting of King William of Prussia and the Emperor Napoleon [at Bellevue. The meeting between the two monarchs was very cordial apparently. After shaking hands they entered into conversation, and the officers who were in the conservatory then came out, leaving the two alone. A dialogue then took place, of which the following is the substance:—

King William—God has given our arms the victory in the war you have precipitated.

Emperor Napoleon—The war was not sought by me, but was imposed upon me by public opinion.

The King (assenting emphatically)—Your ministers created that opinion. Your army, however, certainly fought bravely.

The Emperor—But the Prusaians had the discipline that mine has recently lacked.

The King—Before and since 1866 we studied carefully the experience and inventions of other nations.

The Emperor—Your artillery won everything. It is the finest in the world.

The King—In the matter of artillery particularly we have utilized the experience of other nations.

The Emperor—Prince Frederick Charles decided the event of the last battle, his army carrying our last position.

The King—You err. It was my son who fought at Sedan.

The Emperor—Where, then, was Prince Frederick Charles.

The King—His army corps is before Metz.

The Emperor's self-possession apparently deserted him, momentarily, on receiving this intelligence.

The King continued—Have you anything to propose?

The Emperor—Nothing whatever. I am a prisoner.

The King—With whom, then, have I to treat?

The Emperor—With the Empress, with the Government at Paris. I am powerless. I can make no terms, give no orders.

The King—Will Wilhelmshohe suit you as a residence?

The Emperor—Yes.

The conversation continued for a short time, the King expressing condolence for the Emperor's misfortunes. He at length withdrew with every mark of respect.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 24—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92¾@92¾. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85¾. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 113½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 9⅛d.; Orleans, 9⅝d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn, 28s. 9d. for old.

LONDON, Sept. 24—11·30 A. M.—Tallow, 44s. 3d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Secretary Boutwell

left his home for Washington this morning, and is expected to arrive here on Monday morning next. Acting Secretary Richardson will at once return to his judicial duties in Boston.

Naval Orders.

Commander J. C. P. De Krafft is ordered to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H, on the 1st of October. Surgeon John C. Spear is detached from the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia, and awaits orders. The orders detaching Chief Engineer William S. Stanan as fleet engineer of the Pacific fleet, and Chief Engineer M. Fletcher, from the Mare Island Navy Yard, have been revoked.

Advices from Mexico.

The Secretary of State to-day transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of despatches received from Mexico opening the creeks called Puerto and Condido, situated on the sea coast in the southern part of the State of Oaxaca, and the port called Barra de Tecuanapa, on the Pacific coast, to the coasting trade, and annulling the decree of April 15, 1863, which opened the port of Chacahua, situated on the Pacific coast, to coasting traffic.

The New $1000 Notes.

The United States Treasurer to-day received from the printer a package of four millions of the new $1000 notes of the new issue. This is the first package received of the thirty to forty millions of the new issue to be put in circulation by the Government.

FROM THE WEST.

HELENA, Sept. 12.

The Yellow-Stone Exploring Expedition

reached the settlements last week. On the return trip one of the party was lost in the forest on the Yellow-Stone lake. The height of the falls and of geysers and the locality of the lake were accurately determined. A full report of the explorations will soon be published. On the 14th inst. sixty miles from the Salmon River Mines, George Mercer was killed by Jacob Paynter in a gambling difficulty. The weather here is cool and pleasant.

FOURTH EDITION

ALL FRANCE IN A PANIC.

General Want of Discipline.

Demoralized Postal Service

Heavy Specie Shipments

FROM EUROPE.

The French Postal Service.

TOURS, Sept. 24.—The postal service is more irregular than ever. Many of the post offices in France have been closed.

General Want of Discipline.

The rumor of the approach of the Prussians to Orleans created the greatest terror. The railway service was stopped when there was not the slightest danger. The disorganization is very general, and the press universally condemns this want of discipline.

The Army of Bourges.

General Cambriel has been appointed to the command of the army of Bourges.

Marseilles and Toulon

are preparing for a vigorous defense.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The following items appear in the weekly bank statement:—

Loans decreased	$1,321,083
Specie decreased	1,846,427
Legal-tenders increased	355,404
Deposits decreased	2,413,714

A French War Vessel off New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The steamship Hermann, of the North German Lloyd line, which sailed for Bremen at 6 this morning, put back again. When outside Sandy Hook, the Hermann saw a French gunboat at anchor. The Frenchman got under way and put to sea, and is now lying off shore. The Hermann is now anchored at Quarantine.

Fire in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Sept. 24.—The Spencer Exchange Building, in this city, was burned to-day. The property was owned by Seymour Ainsworth. Loss, $18,000; insurance, $12,000. The building was occupied as stores and offices. Aggregate loss, $35,000; insurance small.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The steamer City of Brussels takes out $462,000 in specie to-day, making the total shipments for the week $1,062,235.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Cotton dull; sales 700 bales uplands at 18c.; Orleans at 18¼c. Flour is without decided change; sales 8500 barrels. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; sales 39,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·14@1·17; winter red Western at $1·35; white Michigan at $1·48@1·50. Corn unchanged; sales 38,000 bushels. Oats dull; sales of 31,000 bushels Ohio at 54@56c.; Western at 52@53c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $25·00; prime at $23@24·50. Lard quiet; steam, 14¾@15¾c. Whisky dull at 89½c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Stocks steady. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 112⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton, 62; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91⅞; Erie, 22; Reading, 96½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 115¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Powder Mill Explosion.

WATERBURY, Sept. 24.—This morning a small building belonging to the American Flask and Cap Company, and used as a powder manufactory, was blown up, killing two men and injuring a number of other persons. The powder building was demolished, and the large stone factory of the company, and the buildings of the Waterbury Brass Company were demolished.

Suicide.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—Jacob T. Seagrove, a prominent citizen, committed suicide to-day while temporarily insane.

Interrupting a Salute.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 24.—The Board of Aldermen last evening censured John Egan, a member, for interrupting the firing of a salute by the Germans on September 4th. The vote was unanimous.

FROM CUBA.

Court-Martial Case.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Louis Ayestaran, recently Cuban Representative at New York, was captured a day or two ago at Cayo Romano while he was attempting to return. He was tried by court-martial last evening, found guilty, and shot this morning.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Cotton dull; small sales at 17¾c. Flour dull; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·50; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·25@9·50; Western superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·25. Wheat dull; sales of choice Maryland red at $1·55@1·65; good to prime do., $1·30@1·45; common, $1·10@1·25; white wheat, $1·40@1·65; Western red, $1·35. Corn—White Southern, $1@1·02; yellow do., 95@98c.; Western white, 95@98c.; do. yellow, 90@95c.; mixed Western, 85@90c. Oats, 45@48c. Rye, 70@90c. Mess Pork quiet at $27·50. Bacon weak and in good demand; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 25c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky—Better feeling, with sales at 90@91c. for wood and iron-bound barrels.

A SWINDLE.

A New Phase of the "Boodle" Game.

Philadelphia has been flooded for years past with circulars from irresponsible parties in New York, holding out such splendid inducements that some of our unsuspecting citizens have ventured and, as a consequence, been sold. The latest dodge of this kind came to the knowledge of the Mayor this morning, when a citizen handed him a printed letter and circular which he had received yesterday by mail. The letter was as follows:—

My Dear Sir:—You have been recommended to me as the right man to introduce the goods named on the accompanying sheet.

As I have no one in your town acting for me at present, if you will undertake the business at one, I will in this instance deviate from my usual custom of requiring all cash in advance, and upon receipt of ten dollars ($10) by express, as a guarantee of your sincerity, I will send you a full assortment of such goods as you may wish, trusting to your honor to pay the balance as soon as you can turn the same.

I know that you will find it to your interest to serve me faithfully. Positively no samples will be given away or any terms offered different from accompanying circular.

The express charge for sending the money should be prepaid. So you may deduct the amount from the $10 to pay it.

I am trusting to your honor in this affair, but I know that you cannot afford to deceive me.

Send only by express.

Fraternally yours.

Please return this sheet to remind me of the circumstance, and recollect that all remittances must be *sent by express prepaid.*

Remember, my terms are cash, and positively no samples will be given away. Don't write to mail, as it will be a waste of postage and trouble. I shall not get the letter. Order only by express.

State particularly the amount and denomination of the bills required, also carry out prices in full, to obviate mistakes. Be very particular to send all money by express, with the freight charges prepaid, and return this letter to remind me of the offer.

The circular contains numerous cautionary paragraphs, all of which are calculated to deceive the unwary. The writer explains his business in the following sentence:—I have a quantity of *fac similes* of greenbacks or Treasury notes, of as fine quality as are in circulation, which I can supply you with on easy terms."

It is hardly necessary to remind our residents of the result of the recent trials in the United States Court, in which a number of people were convicted of being concerned in this, otherwise known as the "Boodle" game.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

New Peace Negotiations

Prussia Makes Hard Terms.

The Battles Around Paris

They are Claimed as French Victories

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The New Peace Negotiations.

TOURS, Sept. 24.—Rumors of new developments in the negotiations for peace have been confirmed. The Ministry to-day makes public the following information on the subject:—

Bismarck demands as preliminaries and conditions of peace that all fortresses in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine be delivered over to Prussia, as well as Fort Mont Valerien, at the walls of Paris.

The Provisional Government considers these conditions absolutely inadmissible, and will immediately address a proclamation to the people of the nation as well as to the ambassadors from foreign countries, exposing the situation, and indicating the new measures to be taken for national defense in view of the harsh terms proposed. One of these measures will be the indefinite postponement of the election of members of the Constituent Assembly.

The Engagements Near Paris.

The *Constitutionnel* of to-day says:—"It was erroneously reported yesterday that engagements around Paris resulted in French reverses. The French had advantage in every one of the battles."

The Siege of Strasburg.

The same journal says:—"We have positive knowledge that notwithstanding the incessant bombardment of Strasburg for the past month, only forty-four persons were killed behind the walls."

Demands of the Prussians.

Yesterday fourteen Uhlans entered Etampes and demanded money and arms. The Mayor of the town refused unless a force large enough to overpower him came to enforce the demand. The Prussians then left and have not appeared there since.

The Prussians are said to be in force at Pithiviers.

The American Government Blamed.

The Government authorities here blame the American Government, and particularly the local officials at New York, for stopping the French volunteers who wished to sail in the steamer Lafayette, on the ground that the neutrality laws were being violated. They say that from all parts of the United States the Prussians have been allowed to return to Germany to enlist in the German armies without let or hindrance, and are surprised at this discrimination against France.

Iberian Union.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—To-morrow (Sunday) will appear a manifesto, signed by all the Republican Deputies in the Constituent Cortes, in favor of an Iberian Union.

South American Advices.

LISBON, Sept. 24.—The regular mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro arrived late last night, bringing advices to the 6th inst. The news is not important. Senator Da Silva Paranhos had returned from Paraguay and resumed his place in the Brazilian Cabinet as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Troubles in Entre Rios and Montevideo continue.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Monthly Bank Statement.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, Sept. 24.—One thing, that more than any other, shows most conclusively the wealth and prosperity of the Dominion, is the bank statement for the month, published on the 14th of September. By it the liabilities are shown to be $66,759,111·89. The total assets are given at $106,967,293·82; leaving a balance in favor of all banks, $40,308,184. In liabilities for Ontario and Quebec there is $19,154,908, particularized as cash deposits not bearing interest, which shows there is at the present time the large sum of $49,714,571·95 seeking investment, in addition to which capital paid up is reported at $31,580·398·11.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 265, being a decrease of 2 over those of last week, and an increase of 23 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 127 were adults; 138 were minors; 207 were born in the United States; 50 were foreign; 12 were people of color; and 9 were from the country. Of this number, 29 died of consumption of the lungs; 10 of disease of the heart; 19 of marasmus; 9 of old age; 9 of typhoid fever; 11 of convulsions; 2 of scarlet fever; 11 of inflammation of the lungs; 7 of congestion of the brain; 9 of debility; and 12 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	12	Sixteenth	5
Second	13	Seventeenth	8
Third	6	Eighteenth	14
Fourth	11	Nineteenth	19
Fifth	9	Twentieth	10
Sixth	5	Twenty-first	2
Seventh	19	Twenty-second	6
Eighth	6	Twenty-third	8
Ninth	5	Twenty-fourth	13
Tenth	10	Twenth-fifth	12
Eleventh	7	Twenth-sixth	12
Twelfth	1	Twenty-seventh	9
Thirteenth	2	Twenty-eighth	1
Fourteenth	9	Unknown	9
Fifteenth	22		
Total			265

—The Free Methodists, who are holding a conference in New York, were first organized in 1860, and now have $535,000 worth of church property.

—Four young ladies of Vallona, Ind., daughters of a Mr. Cross, made themselves famous last week by beating, in a most unmerciful manner, a young man who had carried his joke to the extent of inserting in their father's sale bill that they, too, would be sold by action.

—The carelessness of druggists in making up prescriptions has twice resulted fatally in Connecticut within a few weeks. A young girl at Bridgeport has been poisoned by a dose of morphine sulphate, given instead of quinine.

—Three young and beautiful ladies, of Worcester, Mass., recently promenaded the main thoroughfare in the dusk of the evening, puffing tiny cigars. Their efforts provoked a mixture of surprise, admiration, and disgust. Under the circumstances the Worcester *Gazette* seems justified in putting the question, "To what are we coming?"

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

WILL "THE MIRACLE OF 1792" REPEAT ITSELF?

From the N. Y. Nation.

In the summer of 1792 France was partly invaded and partly threatened by armies of an extensive coalition. Prussia and Austria were marching against her; the Empire and the King of Sardinia were ready to join them; Spain, Rome, and Naples were expected to follow suit; Russia promised aid to the invaders; the English Parliament rang with thundering appeals against the invaded. In one word, the whole of Europe seemed to enter upon a crusade against an isolated state, and that a state convulsed and shaken to its very foundations by an unparalleled revolution, a state whose ruler was a captive in his own blood-deluged capital, whose army was demoralized and half-disbanded, and whose legislature was dictated to by frenzied mobs. Revolutionary France seemed to be lost, her leaders doomed to terrible vengeance. But revolutionary France, instead of sinking upon her knees before Europe in arms, only redoubled the inner fury which seemed to consume her, and by dint of that fury drove the foe beyond the frontier, and carried war, convulsion, and freedom into the lands of the invaders. The world was astounded by this extraordinary phenomenon, and even posterity calls it still "the miracle of 1792." And at the time of our writing, seeing France again invaded, convulsed, and menaced in her integrity and with but slight chances of an ordinary escape from the terrible consequences of folly and disaster, the observer, led by a more or less sympathetic curiosity, anxiously asks himself and history, Is there much probability of the miracle of 1792 repeating itself? Can France; the ensnared giant, once more arise like a Samson, and by one grand exertion shake off the foes? The answer of history, if studied with candor in connection with the present, is—we must state it—sadly discouraging to the friend of France, and that on various grounds.

First, the invasion of 1792, compared with the one which last month laid low the armies of Napoleon III, was far from being in any degree powerful, in spite of the vast dimensions it apparently assumed. The armies sent against France were neither numerous nor brought up in the school of victory; their movements were slow and vacillating; their commanders pedantic or imbecile followers of an old traditional strategy, which became entirely worthless when the genius of revolution created its own in the French camps; the monarchies which sent them were as hostile to each other as they were to the common enemy.

And is it necessary, in order to show the vast difference between the invasion of 1792 and that of 1870, to draw parallels between that tool of charlatans and mistresses, Frederick William II, and William I; between the Prince of Coburg and Moltke; between Lucchesini and Bismark; or between Valmy and Jemappes and Gravelotte and Sedan?

And then, in fighting the ill-commanded, scattered, and disunited forces of the then degenerate, womanish, and generally priest-ridden courts of Vienna, Berlin, Turin, and Madrid, revolutionary France drew her courage, inspiration, and boldness not only from her first almost unexpected military successes, but from deeper and mightier sources. These were the necessity of conquering or perishing, of destroying or being destroyed; the fanaticism of new ideas, more powerful than any that had ever agitated Europe, ideas which acted with the magic of a world-regenerating revelation; the intoxication with which the recent victories, in the name of equality and fraternity, over caste, the throne, and the altar had filled the masses of the self-disfranchised people; the concentrated power of volcanic forces which an all-crushing terrorism knew how to elicit from the scattered members of a nation suddenly aroused to terrible self-consciousness; and, finally, the certainty of meeting with allies burning with equal passions wherever a breach could be made in the ramparts of effete tyranny. At the moment when Ferdinand of Brunswick began his retreat, retiring like a lamb after having roared like a lion, the convention met, and decreed a new era for France and the world. France believed in it, and her hosts carried their faith triumphantly far beyond her borders, as the followers of Islam had carried theirs from Mecca to the Pyrenees.

Now all these sources of inspiration and success are wanting to the menaced France of to-day. She has not only to fight well-organized and well-led armies, flushed with patriotic enthusiasm and the pride of wonted victory; she has not only met with crushing and humbling reverses at the very opening of the contest; but, what is worse, she is devoid of even a spark of that fanaticism which saved her in 1792, and made Paris a world-shaking volcano in the following years. She entered the lists with a bad conscience, and debauched and enervated by twenty years of the most degrading of tyrannies, and that a tyranny based on mere materialism, and accepted from political apathy and cynical unbelief in ideas; and she has now, in this supreme crisis, no other moral resource to fall back upon but ordinary patriotism, a sentiment capable of great sacrifices, but not of miracles. The grand ideas which by turns inspired or agitated France after 1789 have all sadly spent their force. The republic, instead of founding fraternity and freedom, led, in the first instance, through the massacres of Paris, the *noyades* of Nantes, the *mitraillades* of Lyons, and the like, to the 18th Brumaire; in the second, through the 10th of December, 1848, and the 2d of December, 1851, to the ignominious self-abdication of the sovereign people in 1852. Bonapartism—that is, "la Gloire"—ended, in the first instance, after the sacrifice by France of millions of her sons to that idol, with the surrender of Paris and the captivity of St. Helena; and, in the second, with the more humiliating surrender at Sedan and the farcical captivity at Wilhelmshohe. Revived Bourbon legitimism killed itself, in July, 1830, by its own stupidity. Orleanism, which replaced it, showed its inherent want of vitality by being swept away by a slight revolutionary blast, in February, 1848. Socialism made itself hateful by leading to the carnage of June, 1848, in which it was stifled; and universal suffrage lost all its sanctity by sanctioning every act and demand of triumphant usurpation. And, to make the case worse, while France is without faith and without enthusiasm, the enthusiasm of her foes, the Germans, and their proud belief in their own intellectual and military superiority, have risen to a pitch never before reached, and are productive of astounding displays of energy.

At the moment, too, when France has to make her supreme effort, her organism, as of late constituted, finds itself almost fatally deranged, not to say destroyed. Paris, which has become both her head and heart, is, so to say, severed from the trunk of the country, and its other disjointed members, from which the effort is expected, are left palpitating, but without sufficient life of their own. This condition is owing to the stupendous centralization which the revolution created, the first empire developed, and all subsequent reigns strengthened, and which, radically transforming the organism of the nation, has finally almost entirely drained the provinces of brains, impulse, and self-directing power. All authority—military, judicial, or administrative—all political or intellectual leadership—all higher talent, in whatever branch of mental activity—has been turned into that one grand reservoir, Paris. All French men of eminence in the ruling spheres of national life are Parisians by education or in consequence of their public career. The country is accustomed to receive from that all-directing centre its administration, its guidance, its convictions, its intelligence, its impulses, its very life-blood. All this, again, was vastly different at the time when revolutionary France was invaded and menaced. There were life, independent vitality, and animation in all her limbs, and the common focus, Paris, served to unite and regulate the national forces without anywhere exhausting them. Nay, Paris at that time received its inspiration, its greatest intelligence, its violent impulses, in main part, from the country, which teemed with talent and passion. The first armed resistance to the absolutism of Louis XVI came from Dauphine and Bretagne. Provence sent to Paris the most powerful orator of the time, Mirabeau, and the almost equally eloquent Girondists, Isnard and Barbaroux. Vergniaud, Guadet, and Gensonne, the foremost leaders of the Girondist party, came from the department from which it derived its name; their able and noble-hearted associate, Lanjuinais, from Rennes; Buzot, from Evreux; Petion, from Chartres; Roland, from Lyons. Bretons formed the club out of which that of the Jacobins was developed, and the most terrible of terrorists, Barere, Merlin de Thionville, Billaud-Varennes, Fabre d'Eglantine, and Robespierre himself, with his two nearest associates, St. Just and Couthon, were provincials, as were also the most conspicuous clerical revolutionists—men widely different in character—the Abbe Gregoire, Bishop Talleyraud, and the Capucin Chabot. Mme. Roland and Charlotte Corday came from the provinces, and so also "the organizer of victory," Carnot, and its great promoter, the "Marseillaise." For such abilities and passions it is vain to look to the country districts of the France of to-day, while Paris is isolated, paralyzed, and perhaps on the eve of a surrender. Patriotic endurance, blunders on the part of Prussia, and the intervention of disease or of foreign powers, may still restore France in her integrity; but salvation through a repetition of "the miracle of 1792" seems to us as little possible as salvation through the appearance of another Joan d'Arc.

FORSYTH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There are few things which are easier to write about and more difficult to comprehend than French politics. There are not a great many in this or any other country competent to thread this maze of promise and failure, of paradox and catastrophe, of hope and despair; but one of these select persons is undoubtedly Mr. John Forsyth, who is the editor of the Mobile *Register*, a column of whose observations upon "France" is now before us. Mr. Forsyth is a man who, during the actual Rebellion, was not specially in the public eye; nor did we ever hear of his killing and eating anybody during those truculent and hungry times. But now that Secession can relieve its mind upon a peace basis, there is not a more savage Secessionist in all the South than editor Forsyth, nor any newspaper man whose ink is more like blood, or whose pen is more like a sword. This evidently is one of those gentlemen who are heroes in the abstract, and do marvellous execution by a cannonade of the King's English. Thus Mr. Forsyth speaks with exquisite felicity of "condensing the essence of events into what Schlegel first had the happy thought of naming 'The Philosophy of History.'" "Condensing" an "essence" gives one an idea of some fluid of extraordinary power; but this is the first time we ever heard that Schlegel was the first to speak of "The Philosophy of History." Bolingbroke long before Schlegel spoke of history as "Philosophy teaching by example," but then his Lordship could never have referred to history as illustrated by such a writer as Mr. John Forsyth—a poor gentleman who is as feeble in thought as he is flabby in expression. "The present abject 'condition' of France has filled the bosom of Mr. John with 'profound sorrow.'" He informs us (now the reader is about to be treated to a bit of his style) that the "second Emperor of France has been led to the rock of destruction on which the first had been wrecked," and moreover that "the wind of revolution has hurled him back within its destroying vortex"—which we call remarkably good writing of the kind, i. e., of the fiercely flabby kind. The Philosopher of Mobile, we must confess, is not so calm as might be desirable—we might, indeed, consider him to be in a passion when he tells us (in speaking of a respectable old man, well known to the world as M. Victor Hugo), that he "has risen, like all rotten waifs, on stormy waters; embittered by exile and soured by age, he demands once more the realization of his monstrous dreams of license, which he impudently calls liberty." This is the way in which a gentleman writes who assured us, in the beginning of his essay, that he was about to treat us to full draughts of the very purest "philosophy." We must say that it is a disappointment. Nor does it seem to us when Mr. Forsyth calls the French Republicans "vultures," and the Prussians "the descendants of the barbarians whom Attila led to the sack of Rome," that he says anything decisive of the result of the war. It is wrong, of course, for these Prussians to "thunder at the gate of the capital of arts, science, and refinement;" but, upon the whole, we are disposed to believe that they would go on "thundering," albeit fifty thousand copies of the Mobile *Register* should be scattered through their ranks. They would prove obdurate, we fear, despite this editor's choicest expressions.

Mr. Forsyth is by no means pleased with the way in which the Prussians make war. His complaint of them is that they are very destructive. "Their mission is not to erect, but to destroy," he cries as if he had detected them in the act of doing something exceedingly dishonorable. "In less than sixty days," he plaintively remarks, "they have destroyed the finest army of civilized times." They came, it is true, from Prussia expressly to do that same thing; and if Bonaparte had destroyed them, we are rather curious to know what would have been Mr. F.'s opinion of the operation. At present, however, he will not be comforted. It is such a blasting and burning shame that these "barbarians" should get the better of "the finest army of civilized times." Very reprehensible!

Such are the views of the gentleman in Mobile. It is in this way that he "condenses the essence of events." It is from a lofty philosophical pedestal that he declares M. Hugo "step by step to have descended to the lowest degree of social and political infamy." For one who announces himself as "a Democrat," and who has no condemnation for a lunatic conspiracy which sought the overthrow of our own Government, and the social anarchy with which the Rebellion threatened the Republic, it strikes us that this person's affection for law and order, as petrified (we cannot say embodied) in the person of Bonaparte, is somewhat hard to be understood. There can be no "Republicanism" in France redder than the pseudo-Republicanism which the Slaveholders' Rebellion was set afoot to promote. Do all good ex-slaveholders, even in their low estate, feel called upon to sing hosannahs to an ex-tyrant even in his low estate? If so, let them sing. But, by all means, let them also find somebody who is a real, honest, rational Secessionist to lead the music, and not this humbug of a Mobile philosopher.

THE SUPPRESSION OF ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. World.

It is claimed that the Republican party has finally restored the Union by admitting to representation in Congress every Southern State. The falsity of this claim we propose to show by showing that in no less than three of these States—to wit, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas—the Republican party has forbidden any election for Representatives this fall.

In Georgia the Republican Legislature passed on the 20th instant an act, drawn up by Attorney-General Akerman, to alter the time of the fall elections from the 8th of November, the date fixed by the Constitution of that State, to the 20th, 21st, and 22d of December next; the plain intent of this act being to tide the election over till Congress shall be in session this winter, so that if the exigencies of the party require such a step it may be still further postponed until November, 1872.

In Mississippi a curious trick is relied on by the Republican party to forbid an election for Representatives in Congress this fall. When General Ames, as district commandant, proclaimed certain persons elected in 1869 as the Legislature of Mississippi, said persons kindly reciprocating, as will be remembered, by declaring General Ames United States Senator, he announced sundry scum as elected to the unexpired term of the Forty-first Congress, and other scum to the full term of the Forty-second. By virtue of this latter certificate—a certificate altogether invalid, since the Federal Constitution expressly ordains an election of Representatives every second year—it is declared that Mississippi is to have no Congressional election this fall; the idea being that it is better to have the full delegation of five Radicals elected in November, 1869, than to have that delegation stand three Conservatives to two Radicals, as it assuredly would with an election in November, 1870.

From Texas it was some time since announced, in a "Petition of the people of Texas to Congress to guarantee to the people a republican form of government," that the reconstructed State government meditated a denial this fall of a Congressional election, by a failure on the part of the Legislature to enact the necessary legislation; and by latest advices we have it that that body has finally adjourned without taking any steps towards such legislation. The consequence is that there will be no election for Representatives in Congress in Texas this fall. In is announced that the people, indignant at such disfranchisement, will hold an election of their own motion; but, as it is a foregone conclusion Congress will pay no attention to the credentials of any Representative so chosen, it may be set down as absolute that Texas is denied an election this fall.

The net benefit to the Republican party of these several procedures is, first, a complete nullification of the danger of seven Democratic Congressmen coming up from Georgia this fall; second, a full delegation of five radical members from Mississippi; and third, such a condition of abeyance in the Congressional election in Texas as leaves said election to wait the pleasure, or the necessities, of the party. In one form or another these advantages are gained by a denial of those elections which the Constitution requires, which the Republican party promised, and on the popular impression that such elections will be held that party now banks. It becomes the duty of every Democratic press and speaker throughout the country to dispel that impression, and, in the light of the facts hereinbefore stated, show that the Republican party has disfranchised no less than three States, now that they are fully reconstructed, as completely as it ever disfranchised them in the palmiest days of its bayonet reconstruction rule.

THE PRUSSIAN LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Now that King William has set down with his army to invest Paris, it becomes a matter of interest to inquire how his long communications are to be kept open. The siege may be a long one, for the French army inside is fighting in its last ditch and hopes everything from time; and the fortifications of the city, even in the weakest point, are formidable enough to suggest the slower mode of reducing them by mines and parallels approaches rather than the more precarious and bloody mode of storm and bombardment. King William's army, therefore, if the siege is protracted, will require food, ammunition, clothing, medicines, and the other necessities of an army, and he must look to his communications for the means of supplying them.

The main line of communication open at present is the great Strasburg Railroad, which runs from the Prussian camp at Paris to Strasburg, through Chalons, Bar-le-Duc, Nancy, and Luneville to the Rhine, and which is held by the Prussians almost throughout its entire route. At Nancy, however, it connects with another railroad running northeast, through Metz and Saarbruck, into Prussia, and by connections to Coblentz and Mayence. At Metz the Prussians have been busy building a branch road running round the fortress, so that there need be no breaking of bulk from the heart of Germany to the besieging army at Paris. This is the route over which King William transports the supplies for his army, a distance of about two hundred and seventy miles, in the enemy's country.

So far we have heard of no determined efforts to cut off his supplies by breaking up this line. Prussian troops in strong detachments from the besieging armies at Toul and Metz hold the important positions on the eastern end of the line, and other detachments, probably from the main army before Paris, preserve the westerly portion intact. These are doubtless able to beat off any cavalry attack that may be made upon them, and are supplied liberally with material to repair the road where it is damaged by their enemy. The French infantry cannot damage it materially, for it cannot be spared from the more important work of raising the siege in a force strong enough to hold the line for any length of time, and, as a stronger reason yet for its security, King William would certainly make up any deficiency thus created in his supplies by levying only the more heavily upon the comparatively fresh country in which he is now operating. The long line of railroad communication which General Sherman kept open from Atlanta to Nashville, and, in fact, to Louisville, was much more difficult to maintain than the present one maintained by King William. Sherman's line was longer; the country was infested with guerillas, of whom the rear of the Prussian army seems to be singularly free; he was illy provided with material for repairing the road; the country in which he operated had already been impoverished by the long war which it had undergone, and his army was dependent daily, almost hourly, on the supplies which came over this one single-track railroad. Yet it will be remembered how completely he kept this line intact. The trains which brought him provisions and supplies were not detained twenty-four hours on the route at any time, and his army never once felt any greater need for clothing or food or ammunition than was occasioned all through our civil war, even in recruiting camps, by the negligence or incapacity of our quartermaster, commissary, or ordnance departments. Judging from this standpoint, and from the facts in the case as set forth above, King William may rest easy as to communication with his base. He will not be starved out. He has nothing to fear on that score—nothing on any score, but the vigilance and determination of his enemy within the walls of Paris, the rapid movement and skilful management of his enemies outside the walls of Paris and the impatient mutterings of revolution that begin to be heard in the heart of his own Germany.

"MY POLICY."

From the Memphis Avalanche.

We are not surprised at the course ex-President Johnson sees fit to pursue. Our opinion of the motives which govern him has not changed within the twelvemonth. Those who censured the *Avalanche* a year ago for opposing Mr. Johnson's aspirations for the Senate will now see that they, and not the *Avalanche*, were mistaken as to his character and aims. We see no reason to recall a line or a word printed in this journal then. Time has shown the ex-President possessed of the spirit we then imputed to him—a spirit which would sink every other interest conflicting with his own. A year ago the ex-President made a desperate struggle for the Senatorship and lost. After a year's burrowing in seclusion he re-emerges for another contest of the same kind. The speech at Gallatin last Saturday was the first gun of the campaign, designed to defeat General Brown, if possible; if not, to at least Johnsonize the next Legislature. It turns out that, stripped of its grandiloquence, "My Policy" is that policy which will most easily hoist Andrew Johnson into the Senate. Last year Mr. Johnson's artillery was resistance to impeachment—a struggle endorsed by Conservatives North and South He was beaten. Now he re-enters the field with other weapons, and with renewed strength and vigor. He is not content with scouring the broad, open plains for living issues, but goes down among the dead men, and exhumes the bones long crumbling to dust. These, though dissolving in his hands, he brandishes exultingly over his head, as a savage brandishes his war club. His battle-cry is, revenge, and his weapons are those which were buried at Appomattox. Digging up the dead body of secession, he proposes to employ it as a bludgeon to batter down the New Tennessee born of the Constitutional Convention, hoping to step from its ruins to the summit of his ambition. He knows that General Brown never believed the doctrine of secession. He knows that gentleman would not stand upon a platform repugnant to his principles; and he knows that the convention in nowise endorsed secession or any other dead issue. But he looks for followers to reviving the bitter animosities of the war, when passion and prejudice ruled; and when the few purblind Bourbons who still foster this baleful spirit were less powerless for mischief. Andrew Johnson represents one, they the other extreme. One strives to build up hatreds against moderate men, who believe the war over; the other seeks to incite them against secessionists. Both misrepresent the South to the world, and both blindly obey the impulse of self. Mr. Johnson's course in the Senatorial campaign was arrant demagogery. The *Avalanche* a year ago exposed him as the demagogue everybody now knows him to be.

WOMAN IN THE FORUM.

From the N. Y. Times.

Of all the novel pursuits to which women have been led under the inspiration of progress, or whatever other agency has lured them from familiar, if homely, ways of kitchen and nursery, the law seems the one best adapted to their abilities and most promising of ultimate distinction. In the ministry they seem a trifle out of place. In medicine they seem to have a better claim, for they are natural-born nurses and apothecaries. But here, again, there may be difficulties, which we need not dwell on, but which are no less patent now than when Margaret Brandt found them insurmountable in the days of "The Cloister and the Hearth." For services in war women have always been shown to possess a special aptitude.

But in law the main thing, in common cases, is to talk, and the last word often turns the balance of victory. There a woman finds herself at home, and it must be a dexterous weaver of words who will overcome her in the management of her chosen weapon. She has precedent, too, to uphold her; for, not to mention Portia, most winning of advocates, albeit only a lovely vision, there was Hortensia, the Miss Cozzens, shall we say, of Cicero's day, a vivid and vigorous reality, who held her own with the ablest jurists of the forum. In the court-room, too, so long as her sisters do not claim the right to monopolize bench and jury-box, her charms will be a help and not a hindrance. A melting glance will do more to convince a wavering juryman than the most elaborate argument; a smile will avert, perhaps, an adverse ruling; and, as in the days of Phryne, learning and law will fall before the eloquence of beauty.

With all these advantages, it is somewhat surprising that the legal profession has attracted so few from the enlightened champions of progressive womanhood. Miss Lemma Barkaloo, we believe, was admitted to all the privileges of the St. Louis Bar, and her late associates have just been passing resolutions of mourning for her untimely demise. Miss Phebe Cozzens was said to be in training for the same goal, but seems to have been enticed away by the allurements of Sorosis and the glitter of suffrage meetings. Mrs. Morris, who is a justice of the peace in Colorado, doubtless dispenses more justice than law. Mrs. Myra P. Bradwell is trying to be a lawyer in Chicago, but cannot get herself admitted to practice before the unchivalric judges of the Illinois courts. She has taken up her case, however, to the Supreme Court in appeal, and may yet be the Hortensia of the West. So far as we know, this completes the list of acknowledged aspirants for forensic honors in the United States. Why the number should be so small we are at a loss to understand. Of female doctors and divines, brokers and barbers, politicians and publicists and editors, we have not a few; only of the one career which seems to offer them greater results than all of these, they seem unaccountably regardless. Perhaps it is too soon to look for so thorough an emancipation from older superstitions as any general movement of women to jurisprudence would betoken. Or it may be that the mania for muscularity has seized them, too, and that they are bent now on rivaling men not in mental, but in physical greatness; not in learning, but in skill with the oar, in fleetness of foot, or even in what is pre-eminently termed the manly art. The Wilkie Collins of the next generation may find it necessary to write a novel to control the biceps of the Anne Silvesters, and not the Geoffrey Delamayns.

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a Staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

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A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.

Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20

Fall term will begin September 12.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

THE DRAWING SCHOOL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE will open on MONDAY, September 26, and continue on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-four weeks, under the superintendence of Prof. JOHN KERN.

TERMS—Five dollars per quarter. Pupils under 21 years of age can attend the lectures of the Institute on the payment of one dollar.

For tickets apply at the Hall, No. 15 South SEVENTH Street. WILLIAM HAMILTON,
9 20 6t Actuary.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.
8 8

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, September 15.

Call or send for circular. 9 22 thstu 3*

PROFESSOR FR. AGTHE DESIRES SOME Music Pupils in WEST PHILADALPHIA. Refers to JAMES N. BECK, No. 1806 MT. VERNON Street. 9 21 4t*

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT Family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t*

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT THE EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, BERLIN, N. J. 9 22 2t*

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [8 31 1m

Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

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All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 414 South Tenth street, north of Lombard street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, in equity, McCarthy vs. McCarthy. (September Term, 1869, No. 41.) Partition. Will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, September 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—All that brick messuage and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Tenth street, Seventh ward, city of Philadelphia, No. 414; containing in front on Tenth st. 17 feet 7½ in., and in depth westward 66 feet. Bounded eastward by Tenth street, southward by ground now or late of Samuel Glouse, westward by City Lot No. 676, and northward by ground now or late of John Patten. (Being the same premises which Eugene Ahern and wife, by indenture dated March 26, A. D. 1859, recorded in Deed Book A. D. B., No. 65, page 221, etc., granted and conveyed unto Daniel McCarthy and Charles McCarthy in fee, as tenants in common, in the proportion of three-fourths to Daniel McCarthy, and one-fourth to Charles McCarthy. Terms cash. Sale absolute. EDWIN T. CHASE, Master.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
8 25s10 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story brick Store and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Seventeenth and Afton streets. All that two-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate at the N. W. corner of Seventeenth and Afton streets, Twenty-sixth ward; containing in front on Afton street 16 feet, and extending in depth along Seventeenth street 58 feet 2½ inches to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Occupied as a liquor store; has gas, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $40·50.

No. 2. Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 824 N. Twenty-third street, above Brown street. All that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twenty-third street, north of Brown street, No. 824; containing in front on Twenty-third street 16 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Immediate possession. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $126.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
9 22 24 oct Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Handsome modern three-story brick Residence, No. 2015 North Twenty-second street, above Norris street. On Tuesday, October 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twenty-second street, above Norris street, No. 2015; containing in front on Twenty-second street 27 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 175 feet to a 50 feet wide street. The house has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 2 large chambers, bath room, with hot and cold water, saloon sitting room, with bay window, on second floor, and 4 large chambers on third floor; has walnut front and vestibule doors, walnut finish doors, stairs, balusters, rails, etc.; gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, cooking range, etc. Terms—$7000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 22 24 10 1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and Valuable Lot, Second street, south of Master street, 40 feet front, 317 feet deep to Cadwallader street; 2 fronts. On Tuesday, October 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate on the west side of Second street, 180 feet south of Master street; containing in front on Second street 40 feet, and extending in depth 301 feet 7½ inches on the south line, 317 feet 2½ inches on the north line, to a 40-feet-wide street called Cadwallader street, on which it has a front of 42 feet 11½ inches.

Subject to an irredeemable ground-rent of $30 a year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 22 24oc1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Large and Desirable Lot, Paul street, between Church and Unity streets, Frankford, Twenty-third ward, 41½ feet front and 130 feet deep. On Tuesday, October 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and desirable lot of ground, situate on the west side of Paul street, between Unity and Church streets, Frankford, Twenty-third ward; containing in front on Paul street 41 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 130 feet. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 22 24 oc1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS—Three valuable tracts Coal, Iron and Timber Lands, 1600 acres, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, about 9 miles from the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, and about 15 miles from Connellsville. On Tuesday, October 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

☞ Full particulars in catalogues. 9 22 24 oc1

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JAMES & HUBER,
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Sign of the Golden Lamb,
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Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

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9 22 6t* No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

JUDGE KELLEY.

His Speech at Germania Hall—He Handles His Opponent Roughly.

A large mass meeting of Republicans was held last night in Germania Hall, Seventeenth and Poplar streets. Among the assembly were many ladies, who listened with evident interest to the addresses. The following were selected as the officers:—President, Elisha W. Davis; Vice-Presidents, James Moore, James Neill, Henry Davis, John Pearce, James Daley, William Bement, William Mathews, Jonathan Brock, John Fry, William Curry, Charles A. Miller, Thomas W. Price; Secretaries, John W. Supplee, William B. Irwin, Samuel Collins, John T. French, John T. McGinnis, John Pedrick, James Osborn.

Hon William D. Kelley was introduced, and in ddressing the meeting said he was embarrassed by he reception accorded him. He was not a willing andidate, having spent the greater part of his life n the public service, but they, unsolicited, had nominated him, and he was therefore before them ready to strike down any one who assailed their interests.

The egotist who had forced himself before the people, excluding the regular Democratic candidate, would not let him pass him by in silence. He calls himself a quiet citizen, and cannot see why I should speak anything harsh of him. He then referred to a biographical sketch of General William B. Thomas, published in a magazine in July last, which he asserted contained vile attacks upon his character, and which he maintained was prepared and published by and at the expense of General William B. Thomas.

The assertions of Mr. Thomas as to the manner in which he (the speaker) was nominated he stigmatized as a lie. In former campaigns, he continued, the Democrats made a bold, fair, and open fight, but now this is all changed, and lying and deceit will have to be contended with. The running of free trade Republican candidates in districts in various parts of the country, and the absence of Democratic candidates in those districts, is the result of a policy adopted by a conclave at Washington in July last, for the purpose of overthrowing the protectionist majority of Congress. He ridiculed Mr. Thomas for the ideas expressed by him as to the tariff, and especially those referring to the tariff upon coal.

In refutation of the charge of William B. Thomas that he had done nothing to the advantage of home manufactures, but had rather injured them by his crying out for high tariffs, Mr. Kelley gave a detailed account of the properties and purposes to which we put chalk, sulphur, and other articles on which a high tariff had formerly been paid, but which are now admitted free through his exertions. There are articles, such as tea and coffee, yielding a revenue, that we could not do without, but the tax on them has been greatly reduced. In the last session of Congress $75,000,000 taxation were lifted from the shoulders of the American people, and a great part of this reduction was in a quarter that will benefit immediately manufactures and other industries.

In opposition to Commissioner Wells, the great authority of the free traders, he desired all articles of food that we could not raise admitted free of duty, but he never would cast a vote that would subject his countrymen to competition with the labor of other countries, the wages of which in some industries, as brick making, requires the workman to take his wife and daughters into the field to earn a living.

In answer to the charge of General Thomas that he had sold cadetships, he said that General Thomas and others had reported him to the committee in Congress; that General Thomas had procured letters to be written to the committee, signed with false names, and requesting that answers might be sent to false addresses; that General Thomas knew that the committee dismissed the charge and refused to report upon it, and further, that then he (the speaker) made a report of the matter himself to Congress and the country.

He then replied at length to the questions asked of him by General Thomas in a speech some nights before, denying their insinuations. As to the question of coolie labor, he asserted that the words that General Thomas represents him as saying, through a newspaper, he never uttered nor thought of; and at the time at which it was alleged his sentiments were published he was on the Pacific Ocean, and not even within telegraphic communication with the United States. His remarks to the reporter who interviewed him on this matter were that if these men were to be regarded as mere raw material for the production of cheap labor no one could say what would be the consequences.

A republic cannot be maintained unless the wages of labor are sufficient to keep the boys and girls in school long enough, at least, to learn reading, writing, and arithmetic. I know what I owe to a simple English education. Here is God's heritage to man; let all come voluntarily to help us build up a republic not only of the United States, but of united mankind.

No fouler slander was ever uttered than by the man who says I am not heartily against the introduction of coolie labor into the fields and workshops of the United States.

Resolutions were adopted embracing the tariff resolution adopted by the National Labor Congress held at Cincinnati, viz.:—"That Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit free the necessaries of life and such articles as we can neither produce nor grow; to levy duties for revenue only on articles of luxury, and upon such articles of manufacture as we can produce." Setting forth that Hon. William D. Kelley is the earliest and most distinguished representative of the laboring people of the country; welcoming immigrants from all nations, but unalterably opposing the importation of coolies, or any men under contracts to work for less than average American wages, and heartily endorsing his letter to Science Council of United American Mechanics, and the Republican nominees. Addresses were made also by William B. Mann, Esq., and others.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

IRRESISTIBLE PRUSSIA—THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS COMPLETE—THE INVADERS PUSHING TOWARDS TOURS—THE DISGRACEFUL RETREAT OF THE PARIS HOME GUARDS—REPORTED CAPTURE OF TOUL—PANIC AT THE CAPITAL.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—[Special to the New York Telegram.]—The Paris *Rappel* has an article very abusive of England for refusing to take part in mediation.

Reports from Ferrieres, France, by way of Berlin, say all discipline is vanishing at Paris. The soldiers are mutinous, and in some cases have shot their officers. The Manchester Examiner says General Ulrich, commandant of Strasburg, is strongly inclined to surrender the city, but that the wounded soldiers and citizens of the place were unanimously opposed to it. The Germans have armed the captured lunettes, Nos. 52 and 53, with mortars; other batteries have been erected on the heights. The German loss on Thursday was one officer and seven men killed, and four officers and thirty men wounded.

Telegrams are posted up in the news-rooms here, reporting that the theatre of Strasburg was set on fire by a shell, and two hundred persons, who had taken refuge in the building, the majority being women, were burned to death. Also, that private residences in the city have been broken into and plundered by a mob. The reports are not confirmed from other sources, and are entitled to little or no credit.

The inhabitants of Sevres on the approach of the Prussians sent out a deputation to sue for protection. It is said they were actuated equally by fear of violence by the "reds" and anxiety to get rid of Imperial functionaries. At Beauvais the excitement of the citizens on the approach of the enemy became a panic.

Senor Orense is endeavoring to form a Spanish legion for the French service.

The Duke of Devonshire laid the corner stone of Owen College at Manchester to-day. Professor Tyndall was present and delivered an address.

The announcement that Senator Morton will be sent to England to replace Mr. Motley is regarded unfavorably here, as the present conjuncture requires a man at the head of our legation of thorough experience in European affairs and diplomatic training. The United States can exercise an important influence in favor of republican France in the present crisis. A man like General Dix is required to meet the exigencies of the occasion.

The continuance of negotiations between Favre and Bismarck inspires confidence in a successful conclusion of their efforts. Were their views irreconcilable, it is justly argued, there would have been a rupture between them before this.

Napoleon's English organs, *La Situation* and the London *Figaro*, are endeavoring to make capital for the fallen dynasty, by publishing alleged declarations of the Emperor and his consort, that neither will recognize any Prussian agency or interference between them and the French people.

A dispatch from Cuxhaven states that a steamer loaded with torpedoes, blew up accidentally, killing the captain, four of the crew, and four landwehr officers who went on a visit to the vessel to gratify their curiosity.

It is stated from Tours to-night that intelligence has arrived from Paris that a mob had commenced pillaging hotels which have been deserted by their owners, and silver, furniture, pictures and statues were taken.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The following is a reported change in the British Admiralty: Mr. Childers, First Lord, retires on account of ill health, and will be succeeded by Lord Northbrook or Mr. Stamfeld.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—Louis Blanc writes from Paris on the 19th inst., that there has been fighting to-day all round Paris, with alternate success and disadvantage. The city is full of spirit yet calm. The National Guard has shown itself resolute, and the Gardes Mobile, coming from all parts of the country, display that careless gaiety so characteristic of the French. We are sad yet hopeful. Don't suppose that we expect to escape from the consequences of the war into which we have been dragged in spite of ourselves. We desire peace on equitable and honorable conditions. If we cannot have that, we are ready to accept war to the knife.

Picard's paper, the *Electeur Libre*, announces conspicuously the departure of Jules Favre on Sunday at six in the morning, adding: "The vice president of the government for the National Defence could not take such a step without a certainty of being received in a manner worthy of France and with well-founded hopes of a good result. We reckon accordingly on the result as being in immediate conformity with our wishes."

Lord Lyons would not have aided, nor would Jules Favre have quitted his post, merely to be deceived. There is every reason, therefore, to believe an armistice can be concluded, and an early and honorable peace will follow, as France will accept no other.

The same paper says General Trochu had determined to defend Paris wholly within the walls, and not attempt field operations at all. General Ducrot induced him to change his purpose, hence the battle of Chatillon, the plan of which was maturely considered in advance. Had General Ducrot been seconded by his troops, he would have won a brilliant victory. The flight of the zouaves ruined all. Sixty thousand cartridges, given them before the battle, were hardly distributed among them when these cowards dispersed, crying "We have no ammunition."

LONDON, Sept. 23.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Count Bismarck, in his last circular, states that the government of Napoleon is at present the only one formally recognized by Germany and other leading Powers of Europe. The conditions of peace therefore are dependant on that government. No disturbance of the peace of Europe is to be feared from Germany, and she will demand future safety as the price of her present exertions.

Bismarck concludes thus: "I can only draw up terms of peace with the aim of putting obstacles in the way of fresh attack upon Germany, especially upon the hitherto unprotected South German frontier, by pushing back the frontier which hitherto was the starting point of attack from France, and bringing under the power of Germany as a bulwark those fortresses with which France heretofore threatened us."

LONDON, Sept. 23.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs from Strasburg, on Friday, that the besiegers continue to progress. After lunette 53 was taken by assault and five guns captured, another lunette, No. 52, was occupied. A heavy fire was concentrated by the French on the latter, which inflicted considerable loss. These works are on the right of orte Despierre.

The total German losses since the commencement of the siege is under 500 in all. All permissions to leave Strasburg are now cancelled.

The Swiss delegation report that the city is less damaged than was supposed. The greatest destruction is among houses in the poor quarter. The Cathedral is not irreparably injured. The correspondent of the Tribune at Carlsruhe telegraphs on Friday that important conferences of leading politicians have been held in Munich, Stuttgart and Carlsruhe. A general understanding was reached respecting the future constitution of the Confederation, including Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden.

The correspondent of the Tribune telegraphed from Berlin on Friday evening, at ten o'clock, that the capture of Toul had just been announced to the audience at the royal opera, but the news is not official.

The *Temps* says from 11 o'clock until 1 a portion of the left bank of the Seine was kept in the greatest excitement by soldiers who had run away from their regiments and returned to Paris in groups without a single officer, spreading a general panic. The 16th and 28th regiments of the line particularly distinguished themselves in this way. Many of these fugitives were taken to Mavrie, in the fifth arrondissement, and it was found that some had not fired a shot that day. During the engagement a batallion of the Guards Mobile began firing most vigorously upon a French regiment of the line.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—[Special to the New York York World.]—The Bureau of Finance left Tours for Bordeaux.

There are rumors of fresh engagements around Paris, where, however, is not stated. It is not expected that Trochu will allow his troops to be drawn into a general action.

It is stated, from Boulogne, that Admiral Willaumez is returning to the North Sea, with the hope of making prizes and of provoking a battle with the German fleets.

The English minister at Constantinople has dispatched a message to the Foreign Office in reply to urgent telegrams from Earl Granville.

It is announced from Vienna that Austria has consented to the formation of a powerful Russian camp in Bessarabia, and another on the Polish frontier, and it is believed such announcement prefigures an open avowal of an Austro-Russian alliance for combined action.

It is understood the Czar congratulated the King of Italy on the peaceful occupation of Rome, and that the Italian minister to Austria after several conferences with Beust, has gone to St. Petersburg.

An Italian camp is again forming at Verona, and the Italian squadron has sailed from Genoa to reinforce that at Naples. It is also reported that all restrictions upon the departure of Italian volunteers for France is removed.

The tone of Bismarck's circular is considered hesitating and almost deprecatory, and it is believed new complications of a most serious character menace the equilibrium of European Powers.

The English authorities are exhibiting extraordinary activity in forwarding munitions of war to Malta and Gibraltar.

TOURS, Sept. 23.—Newspaper files and letters arrive here spasmodically from Paris.

Captive balloons at Paris are still in active use, enabling the military authorities to keep a sharp watch of the movements of the Prussians. Another balloon from Bazaine's headquarters at Metz had fallen within the territory controlled by the French. The balloon contained one hundred and thirty-seven letters.

A writer in *La France*, gives the following as the Prussian plan of campaign, and claims to have his facts from unerring authority:

"The advance on Paris was regulated with mathematical exactness, so as to bring the several German army corps around the capital by the 14th of September. Then Paris was to be turned on the south, cutting communication on that side with Tours, the seat of the provisional government. From Versailles, the Prussian headquarters, they were to harass Paris until it surrenders.

"Metz, Strasburg and Toul still hold out, and present at least a fortnight's task. Meanwhile the Germans will detach two corps to Lyons, Havre and Cherbourg, and send flying columns throughout the country, in all directions, for forage. Seventy-five thousand fresh cavalry for that service is now expected from Germany. A portion of the programme has already been realized."

The writer affirms further that the Prussian General Steinmetz was disgraced because of the heavy losses inflicted on his army by Bazaine.

Effective military measures have been taken for the protection of Orleans and Tours. No news is received here from Paris. The people and journals seem to accept its absence as a matter of course. It is reported that the Prussians are withdrawing their forces from other points to concentrate them around Paris. Their cavalry is in incessant motion. Numberless squads of uhlans patrol the country for miles around the capital in every direction, their main object being to cut off all communications, but Paris will surely hold out, and will proceed to hold elections for the Constituent Assembly even under the sabres of the Prussians.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—Attacks on the government continue, and are, if possible, more bitter now that we are all shut up together. Some of the "Red" organs, the *Reveille*, for instance, insist that there shall be no peace on any terms, that the war must go on at all hazards until victory is won. These same people insist on a clean sweep being made in public offices, so that the whole administrative body employed under the Empire, the rank and file as well as heads of departments, shall give place to new men.

How is government possible under such conditions? It is of the last importance that the government should make peace, and here are a set of men who declare that they shall not make peace on any terms; who reproach the Ministers bitterly for entertaining the question of peace; and yet these very men begin to cry out for an equal division of food among us, and would embarrass the government with disturbances. If anything goes wrong these are the people who are to be feared. The government are doing their very best, but the Red men are getting louder and louder each day in their dissatisfaction. They threaten seriously to hamper the government, and it may be that before long Paris may regard the incoming of the Prussians as a lesser evil than their supremacy. We are doing well enough about provisions and supplies.

The government fixes the price of meat, which is cheaper, I dare say, than in New York. It is not not yet more than twenty cents per pound. There is no scarcity of animal food, and the supply of bread is unlimited. For wine the Prussians outside may envy us. The city seems unusually healthy. Even the small-pox has disappeared; or, at least, we hear nothing of it. The people forget to be ill in the midst of war. We are waiting in no little excitement the return of Favre from the Prussian headquarters, but those well-informed have slight hopes of his success.

Another correspondent writes on Tuesday that the fight of yesterday at Chatillon was anything but satisfactory. It appears that originally General Trochu, having reviewed his forces, determined to defend Paris without the help of an outside army. He made up his mind to give up all the strong places beyond the line of forts, when suddenly came Ducrot from Sedan, in the disguise of a peasant. Here was a general fit to be trusted with a command outside of Paris. Ducrot should have an army of 50,000 men to defend certain heights. They came to trial yesterday, and the most important incident of the day was the flight of the zouaves without firing a shot. They ran into Paris amid execrations and hootings. They have been arrested in great numbers, and it is proposed to shoot them, or at least to make a good example of them in the Champs de Mars.

The Garde Mobile did better. They stood their ground, but the result of all is that the army of Ducrot has returned behind the forts, and General Trochu falls back upon his original idea of defending Paris by itself.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—All defensive movements henceforth will be behind the walls. The enemy occupy all the heights overlooking the Seine from Bellevue to Montretout. Nothing now prevents them from crossing the Seine, rebuilding bridges and bombarding the city both from the heights of Montretout and even nearer, since the fire from the ramparts is obstructed by buildings and trees

Trochu was at Sevres this morning. The bridge there was blown up by his orders.

The *Journal Officiel*, printed on a half sheet, on the 20th published a decree abrogating article 75 of the constitution, and all other laws exempting public functionaries from prosecution; a decree authorizing the organization, without the usual formalities, of an insurance company against losses by siege; a decree of the Governor, arising out of the state of siege in Algeria; an appeal from Gambetta to the citizens, announcing that the supreme moment has arrived, and warning them against panics like the recent one, and exhorting the people to remain unmoved.

The court-martial just appointed to try the cowards and deserters who spread lies and disorder will protect the public safety, and it is a notification that the government will take energetic measures against butchers disobeying the laws regulating the sale of meat.

The *Journal des Debats*, of the 20th, finds it difficult to understand how, with the provinces invaded, France can freely elect a Constituent Assembly. It is necessary now to see what France is capable of doing without Paris. Disaster would prove a benefit if the provinces recover their individual life.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·49	MOON SETS	4·49
SUN SETS	5·54	HIGH WATER	1·04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WM. W. PAUL,
WM. ADAMSON,
JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig San Carlos, Parker, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Evelyn, Crowley, Saco, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, Smyrna, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, East Cambridge, do.
Barge Mount Vernon, Kerst, New York, do.
Barge T. Lynch, McAnally, do. do.
Barge Adamantine, Boas, West Farms, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, 47 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Port. bark Mariana I, Santos, 40 days from Lisbon, with corkwood, marble, etc., to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.
Br. bark Minnie Campbell, Hankins, 51 days from Glasgow, with old iron and mdse. to Workman & Co.
Barkentine Mary McKee, Nicholson, — days from Pensacola, with lumber to W. A. Levering—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, from Portland, with fish to Warren & Gregg.
Br. schr Unexpected, Ludlow, from St. John, N.B., via Eastport (where she put in in distress, as before reported), 17 days, with laths to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Lennox & Burgess. On the 4th inst., lat. 42 59, 50 miles S. W. of Seal Island, a gale sprung up from E., vessel lying to under balance reefed mainsail; lost deck load of laths, boat, and part of the sails.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Steelman, 6 days from Amesbury, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Carlisle, from Rappahannock River, with railroad ties to Hagy & Knowles.
Schr Yeoman, Lane, 3 days from Nanticoke River, with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 2 days fm Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr S. B. Galt, Truax, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Koret, Crockett, from Boston.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.
NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 23.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Minnie Repplier and G. R. Burritt, with grain, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
B. C. Johnson, E. Hazard, P. H. Maria, Enterprise, James McMahon, B. C. Lake, Ocean Favorite, Late and Early, Alpha, J. O'Donnell, and Confidential, all with coal, for New York.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 24.—The C. Downer, with coal, for Baltimore, left last evening. Nine barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port last night. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)
LEWES, Del., Sept. 23—A. M.—The pilot-boat Cope reports that the brig Hyperion passed in yesterday A. M.; also spoke bark D. S. Stover, for New York, off Lightship, on the 21st.
Two hundred and four sail are reported in the harbor last night; about one hundred are in Maurice River Cove, and a large number about Bombay Hook.
A light breeze is coming from the west. Nearly all the vessels here have sails up.
4 P. M.—The wind has hauled to the southward. The fleet is quiet. Thermometer, 80.

MEMORANDA.
Br. steamer Palmyra, Watson, for Liverpool, cl'd at Boston 22d inst.
Steamer Russia, Lott, from New York 14th inst., at Queenstown 23d, and proceeded for Liverpool.
Steamers Pioneer, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, and Fairbank and Washington, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 21st inst.
Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, arrived at Charleston 22d inst.
Bark H. P. Lord, Thompson, hence, at Portland 21st inst.
Bark Edward, of Maitland, N. S., from Hansport, N. S., with a cargo of plaster, bound to Philadelphia, was fallen in with Sept. 18, abandoned, with 11 feet of water in the hold, by New York pilot-boat Hope, which succeeded in towing her into Newport morning of the 22d. The Edward is a new vessel.
Brig Clara Jenkins, Coombs, hence, at Malaga 6th inst. via Bilboa.
Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, hence, at Boston 22d instant.
Schrs Martha Nickels, Small, and Neptune, Robinson, hence for Boston; Charles E. Smith, Hanson, from Boston for Philadelphia; and Fred. Smith, Smith, from Bangor for Camden, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Schrs J. S. Godfrey; John Cadwalader, Williams; James Martin, Baker; E. & L. Marts, Marts; Carrie Heyer, Poland; Roamer, Foss; and J. S. Hewitt, Ross, hence, at Boston 22d inst.
Schr M. A. Graham, Fountain, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 21st inst.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, hence, at Boston 21st instant.
Schr Mary Comegys, Wilson, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Alexandria 22d inst.
Schr Amelia, Taylor, hence, at Newburyport 21st instant.
Schr Emily H. Naylor, Naylor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 21st inst.
Schrs J. S. Weldin, Crowell, and Westmoreland, Rice, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st instant.
Schr Hannah Bleckman, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warren 22d inst.
Schrs C. S. Watson, Adams, and Lizzie Raymond, Lord, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 20th inst.
Schrs William Bement, Penny, hence for Salem, and Susan, Thurman, hence for Saugus, sailed from Edgartown 20th inst.
Schr William Capes, Baker, for Chester, Pa., cl'd at New York 22d inst.
Schrs Jesse Williamson, Corson, and Hannah Warwick, Spedden, hence, at Norfolk 21st inst.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 21st inst., for Philadelphia, with 353,150 shingles.
Schrs A. L. Lockwood, St. John; Queen of the South, Corson; L. & M. Knowles, Clements; and A. P. M. Tasker, Allen, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Salem 20th inst.
Schrs Anna E. Cranmer, Cranmer, and Raven's Wing, York, hence, at Salem 21st inst.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Collins, cleared at Savannah 20th inst., for Boston.
Schrs G. W. Whistler, Phinney; William Walton, Hunter; James Martin, Baker; Z. L. Adams, Nickerson; Dirigo, Snow; Joseph P. Cake, Endicott; Ellen Perkins, Perkins; Four Sisters, Sheerer; Ann S. Brown, Fisk; Francis E. Hallock, Hallock; Mary Augusta, Lord; and M. M. Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Boston 22d inst.
Schr Henry May, Raskett, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 22d inst.

MISCELLANY.
Passengers per steamship Tonawanda, Captain Barrett, cleared yesterday for Savannah:—Captain J. Christopher, wife, and child; William Wright, wife, and child; Mrs. S. Galvin, William Beatty; Charles B. Lukens; Mrs. W. H. King; William D. Kelley; William Jones; Bernard McCluskey; Edw. Hardcastle; William Logerman; Alfred Heritage; Mrs. Esther A. Phillips; Samuel Dreyfoos; L. Shennemon; F. Pulaski; M. H. Pulaski; A. Henlon; C. Bickman; E. Waiff; and M. Goldsmith.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE COFFEES.

FINEST OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
CHOICE JAMAICA COFFEE,
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON
IN LARGE CANS AT $1·50 PER CAN.
WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,
PURE SPICES, ETC.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
817 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

EXTRA LARGE
MESS MACKEREL.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOR SALE.

BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.
HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets, three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout.
ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.
Also, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 100 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.
ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit tenant. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu Ledger Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES,
4114 Spruce street, possession October 10.
4116 Spruce street, immediate possession.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
9 6 tuths 1m 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FINISHED residence, with all the modern conveniences, situate on MAIN Street, between Mount Pleasant and Mount Airy avenues, Twenty-second ward. Lot 100 by 495 feet, with handsome new stable and carriage-house in the rear.
FOX & LANSDALE,
No. 528 LOCUST Street and
9 23 3t* No. 1705 N. ELEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE.
A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.
Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf Ledger Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—TO A QUIET GENTLEMAN A handsome furnished Parlor and Bed-room in a private family. Inquire at
9 14 10t No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwsl PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 3t General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 27, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, September —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 24, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 17.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 30, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, October 7.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 4, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 28§

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.
Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.
Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 17§

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HASSLER'S
GRAND MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL
1870. CONCERT MATINEES. 1871.
The Messrs. Hassler have the honor to announce that the
INAUGURAL MATINEE
will take place on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 1, 1870,
at 3½ o'clock, with a grand combination of over
SIXTY FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTALISTS AND SOLO PERFORMERS.
Particulars in further announcements. 9 22 3t

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LOWELL & SIMMONDS, Managers.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 23 and 24, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Farewell Performance of the popular
LINGARD COMBINATION.
LINGARD COMBINATION
The favorite Comedy entitled
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
THE FAMOUS LINGARD SKETCHES,
and the laughable Farce entitled,
HE'S A LUNATIC.
General Ticket Office at the Chesnut Street Theatre.
ONLY LINGARD MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 24,
Only night of the Play of
CAMILLE,
and the amusing Farce of
MR. AND MRS PETER WHITE,
with unequalled casts.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,
Lester Wallack's Local Comedy,
CENTRAL PARK,
with every scene new.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 24,
FIRST BENEFIT OF
MR. JAMES TAYLOR.
Bulwer's beautiful Comedy of
MONEY,
and the Romantic Drama of
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.
MATINEE TO-DAY—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
Monday—LUCILLE WESTERN
in C. W. Tayleure's Grand Moral Drama of
EAST LYNNE.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA will give during the season of 1870-71 Four Grand Concerts at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. There will also be given Ten Soirees of Classical Chamber Music in the large room of the National Conservatory of Music.
This Orchestra offers its services to the public for Concerts, Operatic and Dramatic Performances, Commencements, etc., etc. Also in private Soirees for Solos, Nonettes, Ottettes, Sextettes, Quintetts, Quartetts, Trios, and Duos.
Engagements received at the office, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.
Subscription lists at the Music Stores and at the Office. 9 12 1m

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE WONDERFUL BLONDES
in the New Can-Can.
IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE,
GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY.
Grand Ballets—Burlesque Songs, Dances,—Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1⅛ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE Furniture of the Commercial Exchange will be received until September 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., and not thereafter.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of James H. Windrim, No. 723 ARCH Street.
The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids not satisfactory.
Address bids to Wm. Brice, Esq., Commercial Exchange Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street.
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON,
9 23 3t Secretary.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

THE *Age* day after day contained frantic appeals to the Republican papers to either explain or denounce what it termed "the diabolical scheme of the radical aldermen to defraud the public and violate the laws which they were sworn to support." We yesterday endeavored to satisfy our contemporary by showing that, in the first place, there had been no violation of the law, and that, in the second place, the Democrats had been accorded all their equitable rights by being allowed to appoint their own election officers. That our statement of the case was conclusive, if not satisfactory, is shown by the fact that all the *Age* has to say in reply is that THE TELEGRAPH published in its own columns a full refutation of its facts and arguments, in the announcement that a motion was made yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas to set aside the appointment of Democratic canvassers by the Board of Aldermen, on the ground that they are not qualified, and that they were appointed in fraud of the Democrats. The *Age* makes the funny mistake of confounding a motion in court by a couple of Democratic lawyers with a decision of the Court, and although it may impose upon some of the rank and file of the Democracy, the intelligent men of its own party will only smile. We challenge the *Age* to controvert our statements of yesterday, and it will be time enough for it to argue from the case brought into court yesterday when the case is decided.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE.

THE late news from France indicates that the elections of a Constituent Assembly have not been called one moment too soon. The power of the Provisional Government is questioned or defied in various quarters, and it is imperatively necessary that a central authority which will command universal respect, and which is chosen by the whole nation, should be speedily established. There is a manifest tendency to disintegration, which is aggravated by the presence of the invaders on French soil, and it cannot be thoroughly corrected until the whole country unites in establishing a government based on the will of a majority of the entire voting population instead of the wishes of the Parisians. We see evidences of this tendency in the reported outbreaks in Nice and Savoy in favor of a reannexation to Italy, in the revolt of the Arabs and threatened loss of the French possessions in Africa, in the rumor that Bazaine will not obey the orders of Favre and his associates, in the ominous report that Lyons and Paris are not in political accord, and in the demands which a central republican committee in the city of Paris are making upon the Provisional Government.

A cure for these discords, however, has already been provided, and if France has learned wisdom from her former republican experiments she will obey the present rulers until others can be empowered by the Constituent Assembly. The greatest obstacle to a permanent popular government is to be found in the ultra radicalism of the Red Republicans, and their longings for a new social organization which will not only reform political abuses, but equalize wealth and create a Utopia. Their scheme is as pleasing to their disordered imaginations as it is horrible in its practical application to real life, and in grasping at a shadow they are forever losing the substance of rational and well-secured liberty. As France is the cradle of socialism, and as many of her writers and thinkers, as well as her workmen, have learned to treat dreams of a Golden Age as bright realities, it is impossible to say how much influence the Red Republicans may exert in moulding the future of the nation, but it is scarcely probable that they will possess a majority in the Constituent Assembly about to be elected.

The overthrow and disgrace of all the old dynasties give to the nation a splendid opportunity for establishing free institutions. Now since the Bonapartes are shelved with the Bourbons and Orleanists, the people have only to prove their capacity for self-government by suppressing the excesses of the impracticable radicals on the one hand, and preventing the establishment of a new dictatorship on the other. Their success may hinge upon the manner in which they extricate themselves from the military perils by which they are surrounded; but we can scarcely believe that the movement to which they are indebted for the overthrow of the empire, and the consequent creation of their present political opportunity, will enure, in its termination, to their disadvantage. The Prussians unwittingly brought liberty to France as a compensation for the sufferings and horrors of invasion, and it seems too dreadful for belief that their departure should be signalized by a withdrawal of this boon. Whatever may be the future course of the war, or the character of the treaty by which it is closed, France, after suffering and doing so much to spread freedom in other countries, has a legitimate claim to the consolation which has sprung up, like a star of hope, from her present gloom, and we trust that it may never again be lost in a long night of despotism.

REVENUE REFORM.

THE American Free Trade League is unusually busy this season in circulating tracts opposed to protection, and its members are making strenuous efforts to elect a majority of free trade members of the next Congress. Outside of Pennsylvania the Democratic party everywhere openly espouses the doctrines of this organization, and while there are a few Republicans who assist it, the main body of that party in all sections of the country are the firm friends of American industry.

The fallacies of free trade have been so frequently exposed that these agitators seek to disguise their real object by adopting the title of revenue reformers, but their publications are all devoted to the interests of foreign manufacturers and to a restoration of the industrial supremacy of Great Britain in American markets.

The success of their schemes would be the greatest possible calamity that could be inflicted on the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia. The agricultural products of this Commonwealth are not sufficient to sustain its own inhabitants, and the trade and commerce of its citizens extend little beyond the supply of their immediate wants. Our chief source of wealth is, therefore, to be found in our varied manufacturing and mining interests, and the agitators who strike at the prosperity of these great interests are more dangerous to us than the most implacable public enemies. All parties in the State profess to favor protection, but the voters in every district should be careful to elect able, firm, and unflinching advocates of the doctrines which are so vitally essential to their welfare, and they should send no man to Congress whose fidelity is in the slightest degree doubtful. It is especially important, since a few Republicans in other States are becoming unsound on the tariff, that Pennsylvania should present a united and vigorous front, and that her Democratic as well as her Republican representatives should be true as steel to her diversified industry.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Bradford R. Alden.

The death of Colonel Bradford R. Alden is announced. He was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and a taste for military life induced him to procure an appointment to West Point, from which he graduated in 1832. He was constantly engaged in active military duties until 1853, when he was wounded at the head of his command in an encounter with the Indians in Oregon. During the Mexican war he acted as the aide-de-camp of General Scott, whose fast friend he was, and who appointed him his executor. He also for a time acted as instructor at the Military Academy. He was prevented by the state of his health from taking any active part in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, but he made his loyalty and devotion to the national cause known in many ways, and aided it so far as he was able by his influence.

Charles T. Parsloe, Sr.

Charles T. Parsloe, Sr., one of the veterans of the American stage, died in New York on Thursday. He was born in England in June, 1804, and became a member of the dramatic profession at an early age. His first appearance in this country was made at the old Park Theatre, New York, in 1832. He was a member of the stock company at Burton's Chambers Street Theatre, New York, from 1848 to 1854. In the last named year he withdrew from the stage and established a dramatic agency, which he carried on with much success.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ OPENING DAY

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

—

TUESDAY,

SEPTEMBER

TWENTY-SEVENTH.

—

An invitation is extended to the public to examine our

NEW FALL GOODS.

☞ THE NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, being desirous of increasing its business at home, is ready to invest fifty thousand and seventy five thousand dollars in FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES, in sums of five thousand to twenty thousand dollars, invites persons who have mortgages of this class to dispose of, and who desire life insurance in part payment, to communicate with the Officers of the Company at No. 432 WALNUT Street. Small mortgages not wanted.
1t* W. W. KURTZ, President.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICE CIGARS.

Already in store, for sale, a complete assortment of

The Finest Imported

AND

DOMESTIC CIGARS,

Which we offer by the box as low as possible.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR Sale. 50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above seven mile stone, and near Tacony.
Mansion-house and Dwellings to let. Apply on premises to R. WHITAKER. 9 24 2t*

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS—TO RENT—The six-story Store S. W. corner of Market and Fourth streets Has been a popular clothing house for the last twenty years.
Apply to EDW. C. WAYNE, at
9 24 stuth 4t* National Bank of Commerce.

HOMES CHEAP, BEAUTIFUL, AND ON EASY TERMS.—Only $10 cash and $10 per month are the easy terms on which these beautiful building lots are to be sold at CLIFTON, Kellyville, 6¼ miles from Philadelphia, on the West Chester Railroad, on MONDAY, 26th instant. Sale at 2½ o'clock on the premises.
A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the West Chester depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, at 2 o'clock on that day, and convey grown persons, ladies and gentlemen, to and from the sale free.
No tickets required. Terms, $10 cash and $10 a month, or one-third cash, balance in one year.
Deeds free of expense to purchasers.
1t THOMAS BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers.

BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, and all others desirous of getting a first-class MEAL, at a reasonable price, call at the extensive HEBER Dining-rooms, No. 43 South SECOND St., Philadelphia. 9 24 12t

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

HAS NOW OPEN

A large and carefully selected stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

Embracing Every Variety of DESIGN and FABRIC.

Our purchases being made ENTIRELY for CASH, we are enabled to offer special inducements to customers. 9 24 stuth4p3m

Le Boutillier Brothers,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

No. 912 CHESNUT Street.

Alterations Completed.

GOOD STRONG LIGHT IN EVERY PART OF THE STORE.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, CLOTHS, WATER-PROOFS, CORDUROYS, VELVETEENS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, SHAWLS, READY-MADE SUITS, WATER-PROOF SACQUES AND CLOAKS.

Special purchase of BLACK SILKS and FANCY COLORED SILKS, bought by a member of the firm in Lyons during the panic there.

Superior quality of ENGLISH BLACK SILKS, made to our order.

OUR GOODS ARE ALL NEW, PLACED IN STOCK AT VERY LOW PRICES, AND WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO ANY POSSIBLE ADVANCE OR SCARCITY.

N. B.—We have opened this day the finest exhibition of

SASH RIBBONS

ever offered in Philadelphia.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

No. 912 CHESNUT STREET,

1t PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

The Philadelphia Cloth House,

NORTHWEST CORNER

NINTH and MARKET.

Finest Goods for Men's Wear at Retail.

ENGLISH STRIPE CASSIMERES.
FINEST AMERICAN CASSIMERES.
FRENCH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ENGLISH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
GRANITE AND ENDREDON COATINGS.
VELVET SILK AND CASHMERE VESTINGS.

100 Different Styles

Overcoatings.

ELYSIAN, ROCHEFORT,
RATINES, CHINCHILLAS,
ESKIMOS, FUR BEAVERS.

Meltons

In the New Colorings for Suits and Overcoats.

Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,

N. W. Corner NINTH and MARKET,

9 24 smw13t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. 34

CARPETINGS.

HAVING REMOVED TO OUR NEW STORE, we are offering superior inducements in

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades Druggets,

ETC. ETC.

At the lowest Cash Prices.

C. B. SNYDER & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

West Side, below Market. [9 24 stuth1m5p

(Formerly Shapless', latterly Snodgrass' Old Stand.)

723 CARPETINGS. 723

PEABODY & WESTON,

Successors to

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.

At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

PEABODY & WESTON,

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,

The latest Novelties for the season.

Call and examine samples. Prices reasonable.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

No. 913 ARCH Street.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

FALL OPENING

OF

LACE CURTAINS.

The attention of buyers is invited to a SPECIAL large Fall importation of

French and Swiss Lace Curtains,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR PRIVATE SALES, MANY OF THEM BEING THE HANDSOMEST GOODS EVER IMPORTED, AMONG WHICH ARE MANY VERY CHOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

THESE GOODS, BEING IMPORTED IN LARGE QUANTITIES DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, WILL BE OFFERED AT A SMALL ADVANCE, IN ORDER TO INSURE THEIR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ALSO, A LARGE AND VARIED LINE OF

CURTAIN AND DECORATING MATERIALS,

For Parlors, Boudoirs, Libraries, Etc.

COMPRISING MANY NOVELTIES IN ROYAL TAPESTRIES, MOQUETS, SATINS, BROCADES, COTELINES, BROCATELLES, WORSTED TERRYS, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC. ETC.

Carved and Plain Walnut, Ebony and Gilt Cornices.

SHADES IN GREAT VARIETIES,

PLAIN WHITE, COLORED, BORDERED, LANDSCAPES, ETC. ETC.

ALL ORDERS ENTRUSTED TO US WILL BY EXECUTED PROMPTLY BY EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE WORKMEN

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Importers of Curtain and Housekeeping Dry Goods.

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

VELVETS! VELVETS! VELVETS!

PONSON'S

GOLD EDGE LYONS VELVET

(WE ARE SOLE IMPORTERS)

We offer these superb goods at less than market rates.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Bonnet's, Ponson's, Bellon's, Quillard's make. Our $2·00 Black Silks cannot be equalled.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

In all fabrics and qualities at all POPULAR PRICES.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF SILKS, ETC.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

With a choice selection of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS and LACES. The goods will be found as cheap as any other establishment. 9 23 2m

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

Autumn Styles.

JONES & TEMPLE,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

No. 929 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now prepared to exhibit the NEW STYLES of Gentlemen's Hats for the Autumn of 1870. 1trp

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.

Buy Gold and Government and other Securities.

Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JACOB HARLEY,

No. 1329 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at

MODERATE PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry

carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 6 6 s 13t

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street,

Headquarters for Every Variety

OF [9 13 tuths3m4p

MOURNING GOODS.

CIGARS.

ELEGANT TEN CENT

Honey Bee Cigars,

Three for a Quarter.

SOLD IN THIS CITY BY

J. T. FLAHERTY,

6 15 thstu6trp S. E. corner EIGHTH and CHESNUT

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. William M. Bunn.

A few weeks more and the citizens of Philadelphia will be called on to enjoy the privilege bestowed on every freeman in this broad land. I feel confident, Messrs. Editors, when that time arrives that the Republican party will be victorious, and no candidate will be more heartily endorsed than the one who is the subject of this article. His friends are enthusiastic, and they cannot forget the many favors he has shown them whenever an opportunity presented itself. Our great party will never permit themselves to neglect the services rendered by the brave "Boys in Blue," and while Mr. Bunn cannot boast of having held a commission, no truer soldier ever defended the flag of his country. Young, vigorous, energetic, and possessing excellent business qualifications, he will make an excellent officer, and will not give position under him but to those who have always affiliated with us, and who have the courage to stand in front of the enemy in their insane attempts to destroy our freedom. I have known him a number of years, and however much our opposition papers may try to induce the people to believe that he has been otherwise than honest in his business relations with the public, my faith in him cannot be shaken. This ward will give him, depend upon it, as large a majority as will any gentleman on the ticket.

TWENTIETH WARD.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
IN STOCK AND DAILY RECEIVED,
BETTER IN MAKE, STYLE, AND FIT,
AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

85 CENT LADIES' VEST.
85 CENT LADIES' VEST
Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.
ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.
$1·40 VEST,
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.
Also, a full line of finer grades.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1·40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1·60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce*. He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

RICH PARIS DECORATED
DINNER AND
TEA SETS,
AT
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.
NEW STYLES AND ALL PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED,
PER COPE BROTHERS' SHIP TONAWANDA,
A LARGE INVOICE OF
VERY CHEAP
WHITE ENGLISH IRONSTONE CHINA
DINNER,
TEA, AND
CHAMBER SETS,
AT
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

CHINA FIRE-PROOF PORCELAIN.
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW, FOR CULINARY PURPOSES; WILL STAND THE FIRE.
COFFEE POTS, TEA POTS,
MILK PITCHERS, STEW PANS,
EGG DISHES, ETC.
EVERY HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD USE IT.
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

IF ALL DWELLINGS were constructed upon the same principle as those located in St. Alban's place, a new square extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth street, north of Catharine, every person of moderate income would be enabled to rent, at a reasonable cost, a residence replete with all the conveniences and improvements to be found in this neighborhood. The large park, containing fountains, statuary, etc., fronting these residences, is a great attraction.

Mr. James, No. 801 Gray's Ferry road, and Mr. Leslie, No. 717 Sansom street, find no difficulty in renting these houses.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We ask all in want of clothing to examine our $15 suits and compare the goods, style, and trimming with the common trash offered for $12. We make this request, knowing that we have the entire stock that has been manufactured of which they are made. We advise all honest people to look to their interest and not to be led astray by false representations,
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

"BURNT CHILDREN DREAD THE FIRE," and hence those who have tried them loathe the dirty hair coloring preparations with which the market is deluged. But in PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, their most sanguine expectations will be realized. Gray hairs take any shade of brown or black under its operation. Sold by druggists.

DEPEND UPON IT, MOTHERS, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

HUNGER is the best sauce; next we think is the Old Dominion Sauce. It is just the thing for table use. It should be in every family. It is sold at a price that every family can use it.

NOT satisfied with administering to the mere comfort of their guests, Messrs. Rice, of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, have fitted their billiard halls with the best material in the country.

THE model Upholstery Store of Philadelphia, ALBERTSON & CO.'S, No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

MCCAMMON—MCKNIGHT.—At Pittsburg, on the 22d instant, by the Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., JOSEPH K. MCCAMMON, of this city, to KATE, daughter of William McKnight, Esq., of Pittsburg.

DIED.

ABBEY.—On the 23d instant, ANNIE M., wife of William R. Abbey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Charles Abbey, No. 321 Spruce street, on Monday afternoon, 26th instant, at 2½ o'clock.

EVANS.—On the 23d instant, EDMUND EVANS, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Garden Station, Chester Valley, Pa., on Tuesday morning, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to the Great Valley Presbyterian Church Burying Ground.

EWART.—This morning, Mrs. EMILY N. EWART, wife of George Ewart and daughter of Thomas A. Hillier.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

NASSAU.—On the evening of the 22d instant, JOSEPHINE KAY, daughter of William Henry and Ellen Nassau, in the 5th year of her age.

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In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.
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PATRIOTIC AND WAR SONGS.

The papers have been teeming for the last few weeks with the various German songs which have become popular during the present war in the German armies and cities—the many that express the yearning for German unity, the many which express permanent attachment to the Rhine as a German river and frontier, and determination that it shall so remain; and the few, finally, which pour forth the, till recently, rather obsolete feeling of loyalty to the Prussian King and German leader. The rationale of all these songs is very simple; something of picturesque geographical allusion to the characteristic features of Germany, generally clinging to the Rhine as the frontier most endangered—often, too, warm repudiation of the fine geographical divisions which have hitherto weakened Germany—and always, ardent expressions of the devotion of the Germans to the German cause—of their willingness to die for it, and their confidence in its triumph. To these features there is sometimes added a strong expression of the German resolve to secure complete internal freedom, and to devote the German genius to the pacific conquests of labor and science; but the songs which contain these elements have, naturally enough, not been the best adapted to the present crisis; and one or two of the verses even of the loyal song with which King William's victories have been greeted, were, if not exactly unsuitable to the occasion, still not such as would have been composed expressly for it. For example, such lines as these would hardly have been composed for the great successes of the Prussian Uhlans and of the Bismarck administration:—

Nicht Ross, nicht Reisige,
Sichern die steile Hoh
Wo Fursten steh'n;
Liebe das Vaterlands,
Liebe des freien Manns,
Grunden des Herrschers Thron
Wie Fels im Meer

* * * * *

Handel und Wissenschaft,
Heben mit Muth und Kraft
Ihr Haupt empor; etc.

Nor horse, nor warring knight,
Secure the giddy height
Where princes stand;
Love for our country fair,
Love for the freemen there,
Make of the ruler's throne
A seagirt rock.

Science and Commerce, too,
Boldly the surface through
Push up their heads, etc.

But then these are exactly the sort of didactic touches which only weaken either patriotic or war songs. They are really touches meant to "improve the occasion," of which German poetry has always been too fond, and which cannot but injure its popularity. You might compose almost a book of homilies for King William and his great, unscrupulous Minister, out of some of the student songs about Deutschland and Freiheit—songs from which they may learn, for instance, that a half freedom, conceded in a hurry, and then, again, shamefully withdrawn, is not the right sort of thing; that the mere suppression of a censor without a reform of the press laws is no good; that the mere legal extraction from the rich of a contribution for the poor is not the right sort of thing, and so forth. But we may say, with full certainty, that this sort of thing, however true, is not of the stuff which really animates armies or peoples with a new enthusiasm, and kindles them for the moment into a truly mystical unity. That is at once a much simpler and a much more difficult matter—simpler, because it demands the minimum of intellectual effort, and more difficult because it demands the maximum of breadth and intensity in the expression of national feeling, and above all, distinctive national touches, touches that excite what we may call the *hereditary* imagination of the race appealed to. Of course, the particular features, moral as well as physical, which are apt to excite the most real popular enthusiasm, are different in kind in different countries. Not only must Scotch war songs refer to Wallace and Bruce or Bannockburn, or the Scotch heather and the Scotch mountains and lakes; while the English must refer to the English navy and the conquest of the Armada, to Nelson and the white English cliffs; the French to the memories of their great revolution and empire, their vine-clad hills, and their bright city; and the German to the great triumphs of their free thought and the romantic legends of their chief river—but the central feeling in all these cases will be different. English songs of this kind delight in playing round the feelings engendered by our insularity, and are, therefore, predominantly nautical as heard; but they not only delight to dwell on "the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," but they generally lay less stress on the cause to be fought for than on the delight of the conflict and of the blows by which it is to be defended; they take their joy in the struggle itself almost more than in the thing struggled for; they depict the "stormy winds that blow" around their ships as one of the advantages of naval life, and they seldom become introspective or sentimental, and are apt to dwell very little on the special complexion of the "cause" contended for, which is always assumed at once as the absolutely right one. Just as the national hymn itself somewhat coarsely prays God to "confound the politics" and "scatter the knavish tricks" of our enemies, English patriotic songs spend all their force on the joys of battle, and seldom analyze the virtue of the cause. French sentiment, again, is wholly different. It has less immeasurable self-confidence, and much more bitterness of assault in it. The *Marseillaise*, for instance, owes all its power to the fury of its indictment against the enemy. What a depth of scornful hatred there is in the throw-off—

Allons, enfans de la patrie, le jour de gloire est arrive;
Contre nous de la tyrannie l'etendard sanglant est leve;
Entendez-vous dans les campagnes mugir ces feroces soldats?
Ils viennent jusque dans vos bras egorger vos fils, vos compagnes.
Aux armes, citoyens! formez vos bataillons!
Marchons, marchons! qu'un sang impur abreuve nos sillons!

What loathing there is for the foe in the fine imaginative burst—

Tout est soldat pour vous combattre; s'ils tombent, nos jeunes heros,
La terre en produit de nouveaux, contre vous tous prets a se battre!

In French war songs, or patriotic songs—which are usually war songs in disguise—the key-note is the spirit of assault, the keen invective of the popular mind springing at its enemy. Even in Alfred de Musset's "Rhin Allemand" the same characteristic is visible. Becker's "German Rhine," to which it was an answer, consisted solely of a somewhat wearisome repetition of the assurance that the Rhine should never be given up by the Germans "so long as in its quiet flow it still bears its green mantle," "so long as a single oar beats its waters," so long as lofty "domes are reflected in its bosom," and so forth, the only word of invective against the French being the expression "greedy ravens" (*Raben*), not very happily applied to them in the first verse. After that, characteristically enough, the German patriotic song quits the line of attack to dwell on the long list of associations which endear the Rhine to the Germans. But Alfred de Musset in his reply immediately enters on a pungent and witty assault. What, for instance, can be more characteristically French and scornfully aggressive than this bidding to the Germans, if the Rhine be indeed theirs, to go wash there the dirty royal livery of the princes who had to club all their forces before they could make any impression on the Great Napoleon?

S'il est a vous, votre Rhin allemand,
Lavez-y donc votre livree;
Mais parlez-en moins fierement.
Combien, au jour de la curee
Etiez-vous de corbeaux centre l'aigle expirant?

French patriotism is almost always aggressive, while German patriotism has hitherto been solely reinforced by a perhaps somewhat soft and sentimental analysis of the external loveliness and domestic joys of the German Fatherland. Unlike English patriotism, it dwells less on the mere thought of battle, much more on imaginative reminiscence of the homes and plains and landscapes battled for. Even if the Germans do become aggressive, as they do in Arndt's very spirited war song—we do not mean the feeble geographical catechism, beginning "What is the German's Fatherland?" but the fiery song beginning, "Und brauset der Sturmwind des Krieges heran"—they base their aggressiveness on the recollection that Lorraine and Alsace were once torn from Germany by French craft:—

Mein einiges Deutschland, mein freies heran!
Wir wollen ein Liedlein euch singen
Von dem was die schleichende List uns gewann,
Von Strasburg, und Metz, und Lothringen,—
Zuruck sollt ihr zahlen, heraus sollt ihr geben,
So stehe der Kaupf uns auf Tod und auf Leben.

My country, united, and free as thou'rt brave,
Let us sing you new words to old ditties,
Of that which you lost to the craft of a knave,
Of Alsace and Lorraine and their cities,—
In full shall you pay, to the very last village;
Come life or come death, ye shall render your pillage.

And even this is written only in the last enthusiasm of the great national duel. Till the fight was actually at the door, Germany's challenges were all as it were introspective, challenges to herself to fight boldly for what she held so dear. Take, for instance, that song called "The Rhine Watch," which has, after all, excited more popular enthusiasm than even the more genuine war song to which we have just referred; and observe how strictly it confines itself to dwelling on the depth of the passion with which Germans identify their great river with themselves. We give the best translation we can make (all those hitherto published seem to be awkwark or tame) and put the German beside it, for the readers of German to judge for themselves:—

DIE WACHT AM RHEIN.

Es braus't ein Ruf wie Donnerhall,
Wie Schwertgeklirr und Wogenprall:
Zum Rhein, zum Rhein, zum deutschein Rhein!
Wer will des Stromes Huter sein?
Lieb' Vaterland, magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein.

Durch Hunderttausend zuckt es schnell,
Und Aller Augen blitzen hell:
Der deutsche Jungling, fromm und stark,
Beschirmt die heil'ge Landesmark.
Lieb' Vaterland, magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein.

Und ob mein Herz im Tode bricht,
Wirst du noch d'rum ein Walscher nicht,
Reich, wie an Wasser deine Flut,
Ist Deutschland ja an Heldenblut.
Lieb' Vaterland, magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein.
Auf blickt er in des Himmels Au'n,
Wo sel'ge Helden, niederschau'n,
Und schwort mit stolzer Kampfeslust:
"Du, Rhein, bleibst deutsch wie meine Brust!"
Lieb' Vaterland, magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein.
So lang' ein Tropfen Blut noch gluht,
Noch eine Faust den Degen zieht,
Und noch ein Arm die Buchse spannt,
Betritt kein Feind hier deinen Strand."
Lieb' Vaterland, magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein.

Der Schwur erschallt, die Woge rinnt,
Die Fahnen flattern hoch im Wind:
Zum Rhein, zum Rhein, zum deutschen Rhein!
Wir Alle wollen Huter sein.
Lieb' Vaterland, magst ruhig sein,
Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein.

THE RHINE WATCH.

A voice like thunder rides the breeze,
Like clashing swords or battling seas.
On to the Rhine, the German Rhine,
Who claims to guard its flowing line?
Mayst rest in peace, dear land! For thine
Are those firm ranks that guard thy Rhine.

A million hearts thrill at the cry!
And lightnings flash from every eye.
Pious and strong, our German sons
Flock where the German frontier runs.
Mayst rest in peace, dear land! For thine
Are those firm ranks that guard thy Rhine.

And though my heart should break in me,
The stranger's Rhine thou shalt not be!
As rich as is in waves thy flood,
So rich our land in heroes' blood.
Mayst rest in peace, dear land! For thine
Are those firm ranks that guard thy Rhine.

To heaven their fiery glance they raise,—
Whence blessed heroes downward gaze,—
And swear, "Thou Rhine shalt ever rest
As German as this German breast."
Mayst rest in peace, dear land! For thine
Are those firm ranks that guard thy Rhine.

"Long as the pulse throbs in the veins
Or hand to grasp the sword remains,
Or German arms the rifle bear,
Thy sacred shores no foe shall scare!"
Mayst rest in peace, dear land! For thine
Are those firm ranks that guard thy Rhine.

The oath is sworn! The wave flows fast!
The standards stream along the blast!
On to the Rhine! the German Rhine!
All, all will guard that frontier line!
Mayst rest in peace, dear land! For thine
Are those firm ranks that guard thy Rhine.

Every truly national song has its inner as well as its outer note of nationality. Take even the songs sung by Tyrtæus to the Spartans, and you will find the outer note of nationality in the proud and elaborate description of the Spartan hoplite and his armor, while the inner note of nationality is the passionate eulogy of physical courage as the highest of human virtues, and the depreciation of every other quality in the comparison. So the outer note of our English nationality in our patriotic songs is the delight in our insularity; and the inner, our tempestuous joy in struggle as struggle. The outer note of French nationality is the glory of French conquest, and the inner is the savage scorn and wit with which the foe is criticised and assailed. But the outer and inner notes of German nationality have hitherto been almost one and the same, and very nearly confined to an intense and elaborate exposition of the love with which everything German—country, learning, mountains, rivers, youths, maidens, homes—is cherished by Germans. Possibly the German war songs may, with the growth of a great external national power, gain more of the English joy in battle, and it may be, too, more of the French joy in conquest; but the inner note of German feeling will hardly cease to be of the sentimental, the domestic kind, while German genius is what it is.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13tuths26t

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures.
Engagements may be now made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Second story.
9 22 thstu1m

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1870.
The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 18th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of October.
9 10s4t A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

A QUEER CASE.—A MAN WAS LATELY sent to the lunatic asylum for persisting in planting horse chesnuts in expectation of raising sorrel colts. There are persons at large who entertain expectations equally absurd. Those who are allured by the low prices of coal are frequently victimized. If you want good coal, patronize some reliable dealer like Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. You there get the Honeybrook Lehigh in all its purity. Deal with him once and you become a permanent patron. 9 9 3m4p

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1870.
An election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
9 19 13t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.
N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 s 6m

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on MONDAY, October 3. Introductory Lecture by Hon. J. I. CLARK HARE, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 23 8t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
1870,
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
SIXTEENTH WARD.
Late Private Company F. 7 11 tf

CLOTHING.

ONLY THINK ABOUT IT!

$15 Fine Fall Suit for Fifteen Dollars.
$15 Coat, Waistcoat and Pants, only $15.
$15 All Real Wool, only $15.
$15 Finely made to fit, only $15.
$15 Exquisite style, only $15.
$15 Dahlia Diagonals, only $15.
$15 Brown Diagonals, only $15.
$15 Fit for kings, only $15.
$15 Beautiful, only $15.
$15 Nobby, only $15.
$15 Gay, only $15.
$15
$15

A Splendid Fall Suit for $15
ONLY AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Fall Overcoats........................$10·00
Fall Overcoats........................ 12·00
Fall Overcoats........................ 14·00
Fall Overcoats, Silk Lined 18·00

CHEVIOT SUITS
Equal to Imported,
MADE TO MEASURE,
$20·00.
Style, Fit, and Work Guaranteed.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET.
9 17 stuth3m

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.
This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

STEAMED OYSTERS!
HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.
Large Stews and Panned..........................25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast..........................50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS.
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!
J. L. LEACH,
OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstu1f

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL
AND
Navigation Company
Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known
"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"
OR THE
Newport Coal,
From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.
As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.
Parties buying Coal at the
PRESENT LOW PRICES
Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.
Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
8 26 1m] AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

$5·50.
LARGE NUT
White Ash, Pure and Clean.
Give it a Trial.
MITCHELL & WROTH'S
COAL DEPOT,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,
9 2 1mAp PHILADELPHIA.

HONEYBROOK LEHIGH COAL.
FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DElivered, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75, Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING, LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests

SUMMIT GROVE HOUSE
will be kept open
During OCTOBER and NOVEMBER,
at reduced rates for Board.
The convenience of this house for business men is unsurpassed by any in the vicinity of Philadelphia.
All the rooms are heated and supplied with gas. Only three minutes walk from White Hall Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad, opposite Bryn Mawr.
ISAAC H. EVANS,
9 17 7t* West Haverford P. O.

AUTUMN IN THE COUNTRY
THE
KITTATINNY HOUSE,
At the DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa.,
wil continue open the entire Autumn at reduced rates of board. The change of foliage commencing about the 20th of September is nowhere seen to greater perfection. Write for circulars.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS,
9 13 tuthstf Proprietors.

THE
WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER
STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL
For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.
Call and see certificates.
C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.
A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.
By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—
No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.
No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.
No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.
No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.
NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.
No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.
Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.
TERMS OF SALE.
The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.
W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
8 13 61t W. W. LONGSTRETH, }

FURNACES.

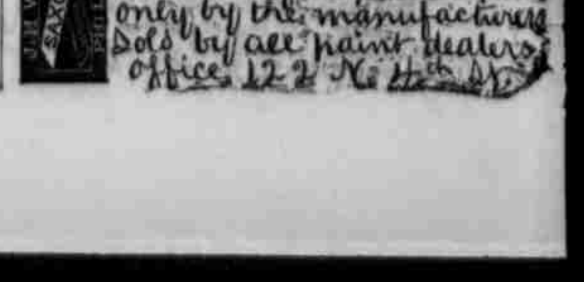
Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.



OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Fret not thyself so sorely, heart of mine,
For that the pain hath roughly broke thy rest,—
That thy wild flowers lie dead upon thy breast,
Whereon the cloud-veiled sun hath ceased to shine.

Fret not that thou art seamed, and scarred, and torn;
That clods are piled where tinted vetches were;
That long worms crawl to light, and brown rifts bare
Of green and tender grasses, widely yawn.

God's hand is on the plough. So be thou still.
Thou canst not see Him, for thine eyes are dim;
But wait in patience, put thy trust in Him,—
Give thanks for love, and leave thee to His will.

Ah! in due time the lowering clouds shall rain
Soft drops on my parched furrows; I shall sow
In tears and prayers, and green corn blades will grow;—
I shall not wish the wild flowers back again.

I shall be glad that I did work and weep,—
Be glad, O God, my slumbering soul did wake,—
Be glad my stubborn heart did heave and break
Beneath the plough,—when angels come to reap:

Be glad, O Father, that my land was tilled,
And sown, and watered, in the harvest day,—
When Thou wilt cast the weeds and tares away,
And when with ripened fruit Thy barns are filled.

Keep me my faith, I pray! I cannot see,
And fear to intermeddle with Thy work,
Oh, though I wince and fret I would not shirk
The discipline that is so good for me.

I know that Thou wilt make my grief to cease—
Wilt send the cool, soft drops of healing rain,
And make my scarred heart green with springing grain;
That after patient waiting cometh peace.

That after faithful labor I shall rest,
And after weeping have my fill of joy,
Thou breakest down to build up—not destroy;
Thou doest right, O Lord! Thou knowest best.

—*Sunday Magazine.*

"IN CHRIST JESUS."

EPHESIANS II, 13.

If we consult the Scriptures we find that the choice of God's people was in Christ—the blessings in Christ—the covenant was made with Christ—the justification of the soul—the sanctification of the soul—the pardon of the soul—the reconciliation of the soul—the redemption of the soul—the holiness of the soul—the peace of the soul, all is in and through Christ, as also the gift of the Holy Spirit is through Christ; and the work of the Spirit is to lead the soul to Christ, to enlighten the soul in the knowledge of Christ—to take the merits of Christ, and show them to the soul—to lead the soul through the invitation to Christ—to persuade the soul to cast its burden on Christ—to satisfy the souls of them that thus come to Christ, that He will never on any account cast them out—to make known the promises to be all in Christ, and apply them to the souls in union with Christ—to give the soul to experience all true peace in Christ—to make the everlasting righteousness of God known to the soul in Christ—to make known the efficacy of the blood of the covenant to the soul in Christ—to make known the everlasting love of God the Father, drawing us from every false way and work to Christ; yea, to raise our souls to believe and hope in Christ—the sealing testimony of the Spirit is made known in Christ—I can never know my interest in God's eternal love, but as the blessed Spirit leads me to the knowledge of the merits of Christ—Christ is that point to which the whole word of God directs us, and the Spirit leads us; hence we gain the only certain evidence of our interest in God's eternal love, and in Christ's atoning blood.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—Mrs. Livermore (Unitarian) officiated in an Episcopal church in Epping, N. H., several weeks ago, reading the prayers and going through the service as if an ordained "priest." She did not need to wear the robes, of course. Some trouble occurred about it, and the vestry have invited her to officiate there a whole Sunday this month.

—The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Illinois passed the new canon making it an offence, punishable with immediate suspension from the functions of the ministry, for a clergyman to appeal to a civil tribunal to prevent or avoid any ecclesiastical proceeding.

—The Rev. Samuel Ralph Asbury, a Congregational minister without settlement, residing in this city, was admitted to the Diaconate in St. Stephen's church, Boston, on the 2d instant. He is an Englishman, and, according to the *Churchman*, was at one time a missionary in India, and one of the translators (from the German) of Lange's Commentary.

—Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, announces in the *Churchman* that, "for causes not affecting their moral character, he has deposed from the ministry of the Church the Rev. Rowland H. Bourne, presbyter, and the Rev. John Cromlish, presbyter, who have declared their renunciation of the same, and their design not to officiate in future in any of the offices thereof." Mr. Cromlish was admitted into the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church last April, and is officiating at Huntington, Long Island.

—The *Southern Churchman*, noticing the baptism by the Rev. G. S. Barten, D. D., rector of Christ Church, Norfolk, of twelve persons who preferred the primitive scriptural mode, says:—"This is just as it should be. If persons prefer to be baptized by immersion, it should always be done."

—The new Episcopal Church at Plainfield, N. J., was erected at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Embury. It cost about $25,000.

—The Episcopal Board of Missions acknowledge total receipts from "Mite Chests" since October 1, 1869, of $114,388 70. The sums collected and forwarded by each chest range from a few cents to twenty dollars, the average, perhaps, being about three dollars.

—The Episcopal Church in Missouri contributed this year to objects other than salary one hundred thousand dollars, nearly three times the sum reported last year. The communicants number 3100, being an addition of more than twenty-five per cent.

—The Episcopalians report 500 confirmations and 9024 communicants in the Diocese of Long Island, 782 confirmations and 11,392 communicants in Massachusetts, and 1665 confirmations and 22,035 communicants in the diocese which includes Philadelphia.

—Some English Churchmen are scandalized because the rector of Whitechapel has allowed a Baptist minister to preach in his chapel. It is even said some Dissenting ministers are to receive the "bishop's license" to officiate in Episcopal churches.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Christian Observer* says: "A letter from the Rev. F. G. Strahan, dated Georgetown, Ky., September 6, 1870, advises us that three more of our churches have been greatly revived and encouraged in the work of the Lord. The churches are the Providence Church, the Station Church, Bourbon county, and Boyer's Church."

—Fifty or sixty members have been added to feeble and vacant churches within the bounds of the West Lexington Presbytery, as the result of evangelical labors of its ministers since last spring.

—Of the 1469 congregations in the Southern Presbyterian Church, only 400 have pastors, about 600 have regular or partial supplies, and about 430 are destitute of any stated ministry.

—The Board of Trustees of Westminster College have elected the Rev. B. Y. George, of Columbia, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, in place of the Rev. Dr. Fisher.

—On Monday, August 22, the Rev. J. B. Mack, an evangelist of Charleston Presbytery, organized a church at Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. Mr. John Ferguson and Dr. C. H. Leland were elected ruling elders.

—At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Caledonia Mr. Martin Grove appeared as commissioner from the congregation of Geneva, with a petition requesting leave to withdraw from the care of this Presbytery, with a view to connect himself with the Presbytery of Geneva. The petition was received and laid upon the table until the next meeting of Presbytery.

—During the past year not a minister of the United Presbyterian Synod of New York has died, and only one or two have been laid aside from their work by ill health.

—Dr. Paxon's Presbyterian Church in New York reported last year that it had raised $141,729 for religious purposes; and this year its columns foot up $160,153, an average of $534 for each of its 300 members. Only $14,012 went for congregational purposes, there being $53,610 for home missions, $33,508 for foreign missions, and smaller sums for other objects. Dr. Hall's Church raised last year $118,102, of which $19,928 were spent to support their own worship. These two wealthy churches raised last year one-eighth of the entire benevolent collections of the Old School Presbyterian churches.

—A discussion is now going on in several of the Presbyterian papers of the question whether it is wise to appoint in Chicago a district secretary of domestic missions, whose business shall be to relieve presbyteries of their work in standing between unemployed men and vacant churches. The Synod of Northern Illinois lately recommended a gentleman to that office; but it is now said that many voted with the understanding that he was to do missionary rather than office work.

—The Presbyterian reunion makes a decrease of from 259 to 166 presbyteries. The last Assembly had 623 members entitled to appear. Now a full assembly could not run over 425 members, and probably would not count over 375 in attendance.

LUTHERAN.

—The Illinois University has succumbed to its pecuniary embarrassments. Its largest creditor, the Pennsylvania Synod, purchased the building for the amount of its claim, a little more than $8000, and the *Lutheran* announces that a collegiate institute has been opened under the name of St. Paul's College.

—At the recent meeting of the Augustana Synod, thirty-four congregations were added to that body, and four young men were ordained to the work of the holy ministry.

METHODIST.

—Under the provisions made by the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Bishop Wightman organized a South Carolina Colored Conference at Newberry Court House on the 3d inst. The occasion is described as being one of much interest.

—The missionary company of six left the port of San Francisco in the steamer China for Japan and China on the 1st instant, having as fellow voyagers ex-Secretary Seward and his son, who goes out a consul to one of the ports of China.

—The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists in England have an increase of 4000 for last year. Three other bodies of Methodists record a decrease of 505 during the year.

—During the last 10 years the Methodist membership in Canada has increased from 53,634 to 64,688, and the membership in their Indian Mission from 1790 to 2159. The ministers and preachers have increased during this time from 421 to 588, although 34 have removed to the United States. There are 800 Sabbath-schools now where there were 620 then, and the scholars have increased from 34,874 to 56,606.

—A correspondent of the *Christian Advocate* says that at present it looks as if the next Methodist General Conference would select one bishop from an Eastern and two from Western institutions of learning.

BAPTIST.

—The General Association of Colored Baptists for Kentucky, at its recent session in Paducah, decided to organize a theological school this winter, on its hill property at Frankfort (fifty acres, bought and paid for).

—The twelfth session of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary opened with thirty-seven students, precisely the number present on the first day of last session.

—The two hundredth anniversary of the conference of the Six-Principle Baptist of Rhode Island has been held at South Scituate, R. I. The meetings, which continued through three days, were largely attended and of great interest. The exercises closed with the delivery of a historical discourse by Rev. C. H. Malcom, who had been invited by the conference to preach the commemorative sermon upon that occasion.

—A correspondent of the *Examiner and Chronicle* thus writes from Atlanta, Ga.:—"Oglethorpe University, under the patronage of the Presbyterians, is to be removed here. It is a pity that Mercer University could not have been induced to locate here. It has settled upon Macon, which city is to give it $150,000. There is to be a female college of high grade established. Howard University, established by the Freedmen's Bureau for the education of colored young men, and the Storrs school for young colored women as teachers, are in operation.

CATHOLIC.

—The Catholic Bishop of Nimes, France, has issued a document so full of insinuations against the Protestant population there of sympathy with Prussia in the war, that for some time the lives of the two Protestant pastors were in the greatest peril. The telegraph reports that, on the proclamation of the republic in that department, some descendants of the Huguenots tried to hunt down and kill the Bishop of Nimes, who had traduced them, and that an American Catholic family fled to the woods to escape. The *Univers* has attacked the Protestants in Alsace, telling of a pastor who denounced the French one Sabbath, and the next day left, "carrying lint and bandages, to put himself at the service of the Protestant army." Pastor Bersier replied in *L'Univers* that the pastor referred to was a Bavarian, who had never had a regular charge in France, and since the war had returned to his own country. The French Protestants insist and prove by their forwardness in all labor for the care of the wounded in the French army that their religion does not interfere with their patriotism.

—Bishop Verot, of the diocese of Savannah, has been transferred to the new Roman Catholic See of St. Augustine, Florida. It is suggested that his vehement opposition in the Council to infallibility has something to do with the transfer. He is succeeded in Charleston by Ignatius Persico; who, says the *Christian Union*, has had a romantic history. He was born in Italy, and was consecrated Bishop of Agra, in India, about twenty-six years ago. He remained in India sixteen years, built a cathedral and established religious houses, the whole of which were destroyed during the Sepoy mutiny, and was driven from his diocese. He brought suit against the East India Company for damages incurred by the destruction of the property of the church, and recovered the sum of ninety thousand pounds sterling. Having been driven from his see in India, he remained in Naples eight years, and came to South Carolina about two years ago, at the earnest solicitation of Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, during which time he had charge of Catholic Missions in that State.

—The Chicago *Journal* says that Mr. Lintner, a leading citizen of Clinton, Ill., sent his daughter to a Catholic convent in Bloomington for a four years' course, stipulating in a contract that her religious views should not be interfered with or molested by Catholic instruction. A few weeks ago he discovered, to his surprise, that she had been a member of the Catholic Church, and known as a Sister of Charity in Bloomington for two years. The mother superior and sisters wished to keep her a fifth year, when she should graduate with honors; but the father was indignant, believing that their real object was to make her a nun and secure her property for the Church.

—Cincinnati has received some genuine relics, being the bones of St. Aureliana, taken from the Catacombs of Rome, and said to date back to the second century. Archbishop Purcell conducted last week the celebration of their "translation" to the St. Clare Convent of the Franciscan Sisters. The bones were imbedded in wax, a wax body made for them, and then they were handsomely draped in the habiliments of a Roman maiden.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregationalists of Rhode Island are to have their Pilgrim Jubilee in Providence on the 11th of October. Each church is invited to send its pastor and two brethren as delegates—the sisters being allowed only as spectators! At the end of two hundred and fifty years since the landing at Plymouth the Congregationalists of Rhode Island have not learned that in Christ "there is neither male nor female!" The exercises of the occasion will embrace a dinner in Roger Williams Hall, a commemorative discourse by Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., and addresses by President Angell, of the University of Vermont, Rev. H. M. Dexter, D. D., and Rev. I. P. Langworthy.

—The Congregational church in Granville, one of the strongest in New York, and hitherto "imperfectly organized," according to Presbyterian parlance, has just "perfected its organization," in accordance with the recommendation of the last General Assembly, by electing eight ruling elders. It has been so nearly Presbyterian for some years that it has not been included in the Congregational statistics.

—Rev. Robert Collyer publishes, omitting the signatures, a letter received by him from a Congregational clergyman who wishes to join the "Liberal Christians;" and also one from a priest, who is principal of one of the first Catholic schools in Chicago, and who is ready to accept the Protestant faith.

THE MORMONS.

—In his discussion in the Mormon Tabernacle with Dr. Newman, Orson Pratt ventilated one of his points of difference with Brigham Young. It is the question of the "Adam-God" doctrine which it had been understood that Pratt was to drop from controversy. Brigham has insisted, as we are assured, that Adam is "the only God with whom we have to do;" but when Dr. Newman charged Lamech, the first polygamist, with being a murderer, Orson Pratt went back on Adam, the first monogamist, as having "murdered the whole human race."

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REAL ESTATE, etc., of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
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WALNUT, No. 1320, residence and coach house, 21 by 170 feet, three fronts.
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30 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
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Also, ten sets of fine dinner and tea ware, toilet sets, etc. 1t

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Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1418 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 13 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The State of the Market—The Situation in Schuylkill—The Lehigh Region—Quotations, Etc.

The trade at this port is better this week than last. There is considerable inquiry for all sizes, and for some the demand is greater than the supply. These sizes are those most in use by private consumers, who are now commencing to lay in for the winter's supply. There has been no change yet in prices.

The retail dealers also are now anxious to lay in stock, and besides this there is said to be an improvement in the line trade. These two facts help materially to give the firm tone to the market.

Coastwise freights tend to higher prices. During the early part of the week there was an abundance of vessels, but in the latter part they were scarce and much sought after.

The Schuylkill region has quieted down, and we hear no more of a contemplated strike, and probably will not until the next award of wages is made, when, if the prices are again lower than the three dollars, further dissatisfaction may be expected. The letter of the President of the W. B. A. to his men takes a remarkably sensible view of the situation. He advises them that the last award was made in a just manner, and that there is no cause for dissatisfaction, they having agreed to be bound by the scale whichever way it worked. He states, however, that this is the first time that it has worked to the disadvantage of the miners—that is, gone below $3. It was evidently generallyt thought, when the agreement was signed, that the rates would not fall.

The following extract from the letter, though not very grammatical, will show the spirit of the document. It would have been well if the author had spoken thus before he was driven to it by the failure of the strike:—

"Knowing that it is the aim and intention of the soulless corporations of Luzerne county to again drive us into a strike and have full possession of the markets as they have had heretofore by our foolish and unwise actions, cause me to enter my protest against you entering into a strike, knowing full well that if you do, the result will be tenfold more disasterous than anything you have heretofore done. If I saw any complaint, or that our employers were trying to take any undue advantages of us, there would none be more ready to make it known or resist it than I. Should you enter into a strike at the present time, all reason would be against you, public opinion would denounce you, and you would be looked upon as untrustworthy, for breaking your contract when agreed upon by your committee; besides, it would bring disunion among you, and most undoubtedly the result would be the dismemberment of your association."

Regarding the corporations of the upper counties he is about in the right, though every one else but him has discovered the facts long ago. And for once we have advice from the opposing party not to enter into another strike. What can it mean? Is he in the employ of the Philadelphia operators? Perhaps so. Some even say that that was his condition during the whole of the late strike, which, as it is affirmed, it was hoped would be subservient to the operators' interests in raising prices. In this, however, if the fact, both were at fault.

The letter, however, foreshadows that this advice will not coincide with the views of a majority of the men, for it ends with a threat that if the advice is ignored another man may be chosen to the office of President, the present incumbent declaring that he will no longer hold that position when his authority and advice are repudiated.

The trade in the Lehigh region is reported very dull. The works are all running and there are no prospects of strikes. At Mauch Chunk, during the past week, there were transported over both railroads and canal 117,951 tons, against 122,257·17 the previous week, an increase of 4,306·17 tons. In the corresponding week of 1869 the amount shipped was 72,748, giving 45,203 tons in favor of the week of 1870.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry—to other points rates are 40 cents per ton higher than the quotations:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·75@4·90; do. Steamboat, $4·25@4·40; do. Broken, $4·50; do. Egg, $4·70@4·80; do. Stove, $4·70@4·80; do. Chestnut, $3·70@3·90; Shenandoah Broken, $4·50; do. Egg, $4·75; do. Stove, $5; do. Chestnut, $3·90.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending Sept. 23:—

Bath, $2·25; Portland, $2·35; Rockland, $2·25; Thomaston, $2·50; Boston, $2·25@2·35; Chelsea, $2·25; Danversport and dis., $2·35; Dorchester, $2 30; Hingham and dis., $2·50; Lynn and dis., $2·50; Marblehead, $2·50; Milton, $2·30; Roxbury, $2·40; Salem $2·20@2·25; Somerset, $1·90; Providence, $1·90@2; Warren, $2; Bridgeport, $1·75; New Haven, $1·90; Brooklyn, $1·35; New York, $1·35; West Farms, $1·35; Jersey City, $1·35; Washington, $1·25; Norfolk, $1·25; Portsmouth, $1·25; Richmond, $1·25; Wilmington, $1·30; Charlestown, $2·25; Mobile, $4·50; St. John, N. B., $1·25.

OUTRAGE ON SIXTH STREET.—A WOMAN BADLY BEATEN.—Three young men, named Emile Eivert, William McGlency, and Edwin G. Spencer, were arraigned before Alderman Kerr this morning and held for a hearing this afternoon to answer the charge of having been concerned in a violent assault and battery on the person of Mrs Margaret Murphy. Defendants were arrested in consequence of an affidavit made by Mary McCarty, residing at the N. W. corner of Fifth and Locust streets. This document represents that her sister, Maggie Murphy, now lies at the Pennsylvania Hospital under treatment for a fractured jaw, which injury was received on the night of September 16, 1870, in the neighborhood of Sixth street, between Walnut and Locust streets. Mrs. Murphy was in the company of her husband at the time. Bricks were hurled at her, and she was grossly assaulted. Mrs McCarthy believes the life of her sister in danger, as she is in such a condition as to be unable to partake of any sustenance whatever. The affidavit concludes:—"Deponent is also informed that the following named persons did commit the outrage referred to:—Emile Eivert, William McGlency, Edwin G. Spencer, and others."

THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION CHILDREN were made happy last evening. The ladies of the Mission gave the children of the day and Sabbath schools a treat of ice cream and cake, which the little ones enjoyed with great gusto. Both the day and Sabbath-schools were reopened about two weeks ago, the moderation of the temperature rendering it safe to bring the children together again. The free baths connected with the Mission are still open and will remain open until the end of next week. During the past week 748 baths have been taken, principally by women and children.

ADMIRAL PORTER IN CHESTER.—The eminent mariner David P. Porter is now stopping with his friend General E. F. Beale, at his residence, corner of Seventh and Edgemont streets, Chester, having arrived there a few days ago. His object is to seek repose after the arduous labors of his position, and for the purpose of ascertaining officially the many advantages possessed by the cities of Philadelphia, Chester, and Wilmington for the construction of an iron-clad navy, to which his attention has been directed for some months past.

WIDOWS' NOTICES.—The following-named ladies have given notice by their attorneys that they have filed in the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia their petitions for an allowance of three hundred dollars in personal estate, elected to be retained by them under the provisions of the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements thereto:—Mrs. Elizabeth McCreight, widow of John McCreight; Mrs. Louisa Kearney, widow of Anthony Kearney; Matilda Williams, widow of Thomas J. Williams; Elizabeth Dalton, widow of Hugh Dalton.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—This morning the following young gentlemen were admitted as practicing attorneys of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas:—A. B. Bertolet, on motion of J. W. Hunsicker, Esq.; George K. Cross, on motion of E. Poulson, Esq.; H. Clay Haines, on motion of J. Edward Carpenter, Esq.; A. Huet, on motion of J. P. O'Neil, Esq.; J. V. McGaffigan, on motion of J. P. O'Neil, Esq.; William H. Redheffer, on motion of John C. Redheffer, Esq.; T. Horace Tharp, on motion of E. H. Tharp, Esq.

PUBLIC BATHERS.—The various public bathing institutions were well patronized during the past week. The numbers who availed themselves of the baths during the week were as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Otis street	76	10	749	41
Manayunk	41	36	80	46
South street	53	14	471	70
Wire Bridge	515	95	1685	290
Almond street	96	24	490	250

STEALING A COAT.—At Fourth and Brown streets workmen are engaged in erecting a two-story structure in the rear of a dwelling. Yesterday Henry Smith went up the alley leading to the spot, and lifted a coat of one of the workmen. He put it on, and was walking off with it when Policeman Crox took him in custody. The owner was notified, and on appearing before Alderman Toland the prisoner was committed for trial.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON.—Benjamin Dickson, colored, was yesterday arrested at Sixth and South streets, charged with stealing a horse and wagon, which he was endeavoring to sell at low figures. The animal and vehicle were subsequently identified by a Mr. Johnson, of Bucks county, and the prisoner was remanded to prison to await a requisition from the authorities of that county.

TEMPERANCE.—The cause of temperance in the southwestern portion of the city is advocated on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the hall of the Tabor Lodge of Good Templars, N. E. corner of Bainbridge and Nineteenth streets. Able speakers are always on hand.

WIFE BEATER.—Pete Lewis, a resident of the vicinity of Twentieth and Lombard, some time since left his wife, and since that occasion he has badly treated her when meeting her on the street. Finally, he beat her and she appeared before Ald. Dallas. A warrant was the result, and Pete was sent to prison.

AUDITORS APPOINTED.—The Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia has appointed the following-named gentlemen of the bar to act as auditors in the estates named:—

John B. Gest, account of Augustus Pfaff, guardian of Joseph, S. A., William B., and V. M. Grim, minor children of Benjamin Grim.

Charles E. Morris, account of John S. Powell, administrator of John Wagner, deceased.

Henry M. Dechert, account of Peter Rittenhouse, guardian of estate of Sallie Martina Rittenhouse, minor daughter of Martin B. Rittenhouse.

W. D. Comegys, account of Maria Doyle, administratrix of James Doyle.

Daniel Dougherty, account of Charles W. Lippott, executor of Jacob Wagner, deceased.

Thomas Greenbank, account of John C. Cresson, executor of Mary Everly, deceased.

William H. Ruddiman, account of John Blackburne, administrator of estate of Henry Crawford, deceased.

William Hall Waxler, account of Wilhelmina Slaymaker and Charles T. Cheves, executors of John Casper Hoffman, deceased.

G. C. Purves, account of Edward Hopper, administrator of estate of Charles P. Townsend, deceased.

H. C. Townsend, account of William Overington, trustee of the estate of Samuel Pilling, deceased.

H. C. Townsend, account of Walter D. Bell, executor of Ann M. Richards, deceased.

H. C. Townsend, account of Hon. E. M. Paxson, administrator of the estate of William Davies, deceased.

William D. Baker, account of Morton P. Henry, executor of Nancy Clarke Bache, deceased.

J. M. Collins, account of Charles R. Webb and John Taxis, executors of Enos White, deceased.

J. M. Collins, account of Phœbe Pritchett, guardian of Ellen Remby, now Ellen Haskins, of whom Charles D. Pritchett is attorney in fact for guardian.

CASUALTY.—Frank Butler, aged 30 years, yesterday sustained severe injuries by falling from the second story of a new building, on Spruce street, above Twenty-second. He was removed to his residence, No. 2115 Lombard street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

There is no new feature to note in the financial condition of the city. The demand is very lively and will probably continue so to the end of the regular fall season. This will naturally keep up the stringency, but the scarcity of funds is not likely to affect the results of the fall trade, as the necessary wants have been already anticipated by business men of ordinary forethought. The demand to-day is in excess of supply and much of the business is transacted on the street. Rates on call loans range from 5½@6 per cent. at bank, and discounts are nominal, varying from 6@9 per cent. according to circumstances.

The character of the foreign war news is not favorable either to an active or strong gold market, hence it is unusually quiet and weak. The range up to noon has been 113⅛@112¾, closing at 113.

Government bonds are also dull and unsettled, but the general tendency of prices is upward.

At the Stock Board the business was only moderate, but prices showed some weakness. In State 6s there were sales of the 2d series at 106 and the war loan coupons at 103. City 6s sold at 101¾ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was active: sales at 48⅛@48¾, the latter b. o.; Pennsylvania was quiet; sales at 59⅝; Camden and Amboy sold at 114¼; Lehigh Valley at 59½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45⅜@45¾. 26¾ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie and 38 for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there was some activity in Lehigh, which sold at 33, a decline.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Pa 6s, 2d se...106		100 sh Read R..b30.	48¾
$1000 Pa 6s W L Cp.103		400 do..is.b30.	48⅛
$100 C & A m 68,89 96		200 do.....48·31	
$5000 Amer Gold....113		400 do.....is.	48⅛
$10000 do..b30ft.113		500 do.....b30.	48¾
$5000 do.....113		5 sh Penna R.....b30	59¾
$5000 do ..b30ft.113		400 sh Leh Nav..is.	33
$5000 do.....c.113½		100 do.....c.	33
$1000 Leh 6s, '84.... 83½		100 do.....b10.	33
$1000 Morris Cl 1st mt..85wn.. 83½		100 do... 860wn.	33
		3 sh Leh Val R...	59¾
$3000 City 6s, New.101¾		100 sh O C & A R...	45¾
1 sh C & Am R...c.114¾			

NAHR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....	113½	12·23 P. M.....	112¾
10·25 "	113	12·30 "	112¾
10·30 "	113½	12·40 "	113
10·37 "	113	12·41 "	113½
11·40 "	112¾	1·00 "	113

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; do. 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¾@111⅝. Gold, 112⅝@113¼; Silver, 108@111; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 82⅝@83⅝; Central Pacific Railroad, 90@90½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 72@75.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110¾; 5s, 10-40, 106¼@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 112¾@113.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. Nov. 1865, 111¾@112; do. do., July, 110¾@110¾; do. do., 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106⅜; Pacifics, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 113.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 24.—The Flour market is steady, with a moderate demand from the home consumers for the better grades of extra families, but very little inquiry from shippers. About 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·50@5·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Ohio do. do. within the same range; and fancy brands at $7·25@8·50, as in quality; also 100 barrels Redstone at $7·50, and 100 barrels Eagle at $6. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·75. In orn Meal nothing doing.

There is a fair feeling in the Wheat market, and a moderate demand from the local millers for prime lots. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1·39@1·42 for Indiana red, and $1·42@1·45 for Western amber. Rye may be quoted at 84@86c. for Western. Corn is less active, and prices are not so firm. Sales of yellow at 98c.@$1, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at 97@98½c. Oats are are unchanged; sales of 2500 bushels of prime Western and Pennsylvania at 54@55c., and 600 bushels Delaware at 54c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Whisky is steady; 55 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 90c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Arrived, steamships The Queen and Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....79 | 2 P. M.....86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, do.
Steamer Cathcart, Hilton, Washington, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Br. bark Atlas, White, Rotterdam, B. Crawley & Co.
Dutch brig De Hoop, Mannekin, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig S. P. Brown, Marble, Wilmington, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Brig M. D. Haskell, Haskell, Charleston, do.
Brig J. Bickmore, Hendley, Boston, do.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, Milford, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Sarah Wood, Hickman, Washington, do.
Schr Wake, Gandy, do. do.
Schr Geo. Torbert, Shepherd, Richmond, do.
Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, do. do.
Schr B. T. Reeves, Barmon, do. do.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, Smyrna, do.
Schr Maggie Cain, Scull, do. do.
Schr H. L. Straight, Willetts, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Fred. Gray, Lakeman, Ipswich, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr J. W. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Salem, do.
Schr J. S. Moulton, Crowley, Chelsea, do.
Schr Helen Mar, Dickerson, Boston, do.
Schr A. E. Martin, Weeks, do. do.
Schr Lizzie, Frambes, Haverhill, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, Lynn, do.
Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, Cohasset, do.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, E. Cambrie, do.
Schr Emma G. Webber, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.
Schr Delmont, Gales, Thomaston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Camden, report, do.
Schr Charles H. Moller, Brown, do. do.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Kimmey, Boston, do.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, do. do.
Schr Herbert Manton, Cromwell, do. do.
Schr J. Stroup, Crawford, Cambridge, do.
Schr Bowdoin, Randall, Portland, do.
Schr Vandalia, Wall, Neponset, do.
Schr A. Treat, Sawyer, Boston, Souder & Adams.
Schr Henry, Dobbins, Lynn, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Millville, Renear, from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr Telumah, Hull, from Gardiner, with granite to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Henry S. Fay, Prescott, from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Steamer Michigan, Pickering, from Providence.
Schr Kate Walker, Wallen, from Boston.
Schr R. Vaux, Whitaker, do.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, do.
Schr Hamburg, Wescott, do.
Schr Jas. M. Vance, Burgess, do.
Schr George S. Repplier, Brooks, fm New Haven.
Schr Izetta, Smith, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Read, from Norwich.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, from New York.
Schr Electa Bailey, Smith, from Salem.
Schr Almira Wooley, Wooley, from Greenport.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Raynor, from Norfolk.
Schr Henry J. May, Turner, from Egg Harbor.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 24.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Grape Shot, with lumber to Trump & Son.
O. Hortman, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
P. G. Fessler, with lumber to Gill & Lucas.
F. W. Levan, with lumber, for Wilmington.
Thomas Arnold, with slate to Wilson & Miller.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PHILIP'S P. E. CHURCH.—SERVICE to-morrow evening at quarter before 8 o'clock. Rev. PERCY BROWNE will preach.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND, Pastor, morning, 10½; evening, 7½.

TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Green, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Pastor. Services 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. to-morrow.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Mr. LAIDLAW, of Princeton, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock. All cordially invited.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock by Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D. Strangers invited.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at half-past 10 A. M. and quarter before 8 P. M.

A NEW EPISCOPAL ENTERPRISE.—Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. at COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market.

REV. DR. SAUNDERS WILL PREACH to-morrow morning at 10½ A. M. at BARING and THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Subject—"Parental Duty."

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 8 6 8t*

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Sermon—"Jonah at Sea."

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning at 10½ and evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, D. D., Pastor.—10½, "Spiritual Providence." 7½, "Sainted Dead—What does Heaven Say?"

BEAUTIFUL FEET.—REV. WM. B. CULLISS will preach on this subject to-morrow night at 7½ o'clock in the church MELON Street (below Coates), above Twelfth. Strangers welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held on Sunday, 25th instant, at the Hall of COURTLAND SAUNDERS INSTITUTE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, at 10·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 2·30 P. M.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach to young men to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, in SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut. Subject—"Beginning Life in the Lowest Room." All young men invited. Usual service at 10½ A. M.

$2500, $3000, $5500, and other amounts to loan on mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 713 WALNUT Street. 1t

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Superb Double and Single Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Lilies, Crown Imperials, Snowdrops, Iris, Ranunculus, Anemones, and other Flower Roots; extra strong and sound Bulbs, direct importation, selected expressly for my sales, the largest and finest assortment in the city. Prices moderate.

Send for my new Illustrated Catalogues, which may be had gratis.

Also Bulb Glasses, Crocus and Fancy Flower Pots of various patterns.

GARDENERS AND DEALERS SUPPLIED.

HENRY A. DREER, 9 24 stuwstuth6t No. 714 CHESNUT STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS

H. J. DEAS & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Warm Air Furnaces AND Cooking Ranges,

Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels, Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

No. 111 North SEVENTH St., PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 25 wfm3 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

DRY GOODS.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, Per steamer Abyssinia.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Celebrated English Merino Underwear for Men, Ladies, Boys, and Misses, at 25 per cent. reduction.
Boys' full regular made English Merino Shirts, 70c. up.
Ladies' full regular made English Merino Vests, $1·25 up.
Gents' English super stout Half-hose, 25 to 35c.
Ladies' full regular made Hose, 25, 28, 31c.
Children's ½, ¾, and extra long English Hose.
Children's English ribbed Hose, striped, and Roman colors.

LINENS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS.

Barnsley Table Linens in rich damask patterns.
Belgian Table Linens, 2 yards wide, $1·12½ up.
Table Linens, 31, 45, 50, 60, 75, 80, and 95c.
Damask all Linen Napkins for $1 per doz.
Splendid assortment of Towels at all prices.
Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow Linens, job lots.
Best Sheeting Muslins, 2¼ yards wide, 42½c. up.
Marseilles, Honeycomb, Lancaster, and Dimity Quilts.

BLANKETS!! BLANKETS!!

Heavy 10-4 Blankets, $4 per pair up.
Fine Blankets, from mills, large size, $4 up.
Ballardvale Flannels, 45c. Shaker, Domet, Welsh, Canton Flannels, 12½, 14, 18, 21, 25, 27 to 42c.
Red, Blue, Purple, Cherry Sacque Flannels, 42½c. up.
Black Waterproof Cloakings, 87½c., and $1, up.
Blue, Striped, Plaid, English, Gold Waterproofs.

JOHN BURNS, HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS, IMPORTER AND RETAILER OF HOSIERY, No. 245 and 247 South ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE SPRUCE. 1t

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, Grand, Square and Upright. ALSO, HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Only place in Philadelphia for sale of Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs. *For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.* GOULD & FISCHER, Successors to J. E. Gould, No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

MR. A. DOUGLAS

Would respectfully inform his musical friends and the public generally that he has associated himself with

Messrs. W. REDFIELD PHELPS & CO., Agents for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s New Scale Grand and Square Pianos,

No. 927 CHESNUT Street, Where he will have charge of the PIANO RENTING department of their business.

Having had many years' experience in the Establishment of Mr. J. E. GOULD, he feels that he possesses qualifications in the selection of fine and reliable instruments that customers will readily appreciate, and which are not presented by Piano Dealers generally. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new Patent Upright Pianos, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS, WAREROOMS, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET, 9 13 tuthstfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES, ETC.

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA. Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 23 North EIGHTH Street. Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfrp

WHISKIES.

Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela WHISKIES, The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
"Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, APPLY TO BROOKE, COLKET & CO., 1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St., 8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

FALL STYLES! FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN, Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability. BARTLETT, No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, 1 13 thstuD81 ABOVE CHESNUT.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE. VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS. One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 50 cents. JOHN LINERD, 6 22wsm 9mSp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street,

MILLIKEN'S, Nos. 1128 CHESNUT and 828 ARCH Street.

CHEAP BLANKETS!

PRICES DOWN TO DRAW LARGE SALES. ALL THE BEST MAKES OF BLANKETS IN EVERY SIZE AND QUALITY. WE INTEND THAT WE SHALL NOT BE UNDERSOLD IN BLANKETS BY ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

QUILTS! QUILTS!

A SPLENDID LINE OF MARSEILLES QUILTS JUST OPENED. GREAT BARGAINS IN QUILTS.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

EVERY NUMBER OF BEST MAKES FLANNELS.

BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, ALL NUMBERS.
GILBERT FLANNELS, ALL NUMBERS.
GILBERT'S REAL WELSH FLANNELS.
SAXONY FLANNELS.
ENGLISH PATENT FLANNELS.
DOMET FLANNELS.
RED AND GREY FLANNELS.
OPERA FLANNELS.
HUGUENOT CANTON FLANNELS.

DORCAS SOCIETIES SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS.

BEST MAKES OF LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW AND BOLSTER CASINGS.

Also, as usual, the Largest Linen Stock in the City.

COOPER & CONARD

DRESS GOODS.

We have been diligently engaged for the past sixty days in buying Fancy and Staple FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS, Etc. Getting them mostly for Gold by the package of importers direct, we are prepared to offer great advantages to our friends and patrons.

SILK CORDED POPLINS,
PLAIN SILK POPLINS,
OTTOMAN POPLINS,
EMPRESS POPLINS,
PLAIN WOOL SERGES,
PARIS MERINOES,
HEAVY PLAID SERGES,
RICH PLAID POPLINS,
NAVY BLUE DRESS GOODS,
DARK GREENS FOR SUITS, Etc. Etc.

Giving unusual attention to the Black Goods branch, it is now worthy the examination of every prudent buyer, and consists in part of

Black Plain, Ottoman and Silk Poplins,
Black Empress from 50c. up to finest.
Black Biarritz, Albertines, Tamise,
English and French Bombazines,
Black Casimer, Black English Tamise,
Four cases jet black and lustrous Alpacas,
Black Crapes, Kid Gloves, Collars, Shawls, Etc.

BLACK SILKS.

Prices still at the same low rates advertised some time ago. As we cannot get further supplies on same favorable terms, we must soon advance our prices. 10,000 yards 95c. to $5·00 per yard.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

GEORGE D. WISHAM, No. 7 North EIGHTH Street, Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dress Goods To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Eighth Street Emporium for Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at GEORGE D. WISHAM'S ONE PRICE STORE, 9 22 ths18t No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

NEW STORE.

MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS, Fancy and Staple Trimmings, ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC., No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street. Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 ths3mrp

DRY GOODS.

400 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL

New Offer for the Fall of 1870

NEW LYONS SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
SILK PLUSHES.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY VELOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.

P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.

N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts, and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. [9 19 mwsrptf